The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,113.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1871. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE......RUPEES FORTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B SMITH, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
" Carwar	7	" Galle	15
" Mangalore	8	" Negapatam	18
" Cannanore	9	" Pondicherry	19
" Tellicherry	9	" Madras	21
" Calicut	10	" Coconada	23
" Beypore	10	" Vizagapatam	24
" Cochin	11	" Bimlipatam	24
" Allepey	12	" Gopaulpore	25
" Tuticorin	13	" False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	27

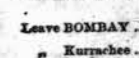
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

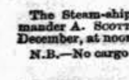
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. AVERN, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
	Dec.		
" Kurrachee	1	" Fao	15
" Guadur	2	" Bushire	16
" Muscat	4	" Linga	19
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Linga	8	" Muscat	22
" Bushire	10	" Guadur	24
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



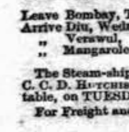
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Nov. 28	Arrive Porebunder, Fri. Dec.	1
Arrive Diu, Wednesday, " 29	" Dwarka, Saturday, "	2
" Verawul, " " 29	" Kutch Mandvi, " "	2
" Mangarole, Thurs., " 30	" Kurrachee, Sunday "	3

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHISON, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 28th November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. BRAY, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

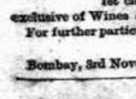
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)



THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 800 effective (classed A1 for 1-0 years at Lloyds), W. RICHARDS, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:

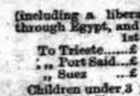
1st class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
1st class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,330 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
" Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 22 0	£ 14 6
" Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

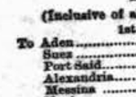
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

EGITTO, on TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1871.
PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	" " 650	" " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

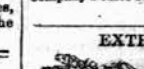


THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

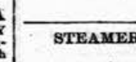


THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. BERNARD, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander FRANCIS J. RAFFIN, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on MONDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

(The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.)

Few articles of Household Furniture, such as Tables, Presses, Chiffoniers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Easy, and Drawing-room Chairs, Dressing Glasses, Chest of Drawers, Teapoys, Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.

On account of whom it may concern—

2 Pair handsome gilt Console Tables with marble tops.
17 Dozen Superior Claret.

A lot of Wearing Apparel, consisting of Cashmere and Woollen Coats, Trousers, Caps, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built Buggy on C. Springs.
One Handsome Powerful Bay Arab, about 6 years old, 14-2 high.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Codabux:—

About 300 Packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private effects. Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will submit to Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on Monday the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., the following saved from the wrecked steamer Breadalbane ex Kodabux—

2 Large Iron Boilers.

Terms—Cash. Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the Goods from the warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gunna Bhagbhund and Josee Ramjee Ghelia, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Mooljee Muthooradass, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Furzendary land or ground, hereditaments, and premises, situated without the Fort of Bombay, fronted on the north side of Moogbhat Lane at Girgaum near Borebhatwady, in the sub-district of Bhooleswer, and containing by admeasurement 58 8-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed under Assessment No. 3, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east, west, and north, by the property of Trimbuck Ragoba, Goldsmith, Furzundar, and on or towards the south by a passage or public lane.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Hotel Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Medium size Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, a full toned Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, handsome plated 34 and 6 light Lamps, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th, THURSDAY, the 7th, and FRIDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Proprietor of the Clarendon Family Hotel, the valuable Hotel Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 6 days before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood, a handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Peters, Horses, two sets of double English Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Fraser S. Hore, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett and Co, a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A choice collection of Shrubs, Plants, and Ferns, namely about three hundred and fifty pots, and two or three dozen tubs, including Poiorea, Bugunvillea, Crimson Passion Flower, Bignonias of various kinds, Hephanotis, Roupelia, Myrtle, Sweetbrria, Honeysuckle, Waxplants, Begonias of various kinds, Heliotrope, Allamanda, Cissus, Roses, sweetleaved Verbena, sweetleaved Geranium, Achimenis, Caladiam, Alocasia, Ferns, &c., &c.

The above on view at Mr. Fox's Bungalow, Mahaluxmee, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., on Thursday, the 23rd instant, and the six following days.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new.
1 Set of English double Harness, nearly new.
1 Handsome English-built Brougham, with chesnut Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1871.

AERATED WATERS

OF SUPERIOR PURITY AND AGREEABLENESS,

being charged to the utmost after filtration through solid Charcoal.

AS DAILY BEVERAGES,

Soda,	Potash,	Seltzer,
Lemonade,	Gingerade,	Tonic (the original),

command an immense and increasing sale.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Aerated,	Citr. Potash (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Potash,
Soda (Ph. Br.),	Ammonia (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Ammonia,
Potash (Ph. Br.),	Lithia (Ph. Br.),	Vichy.

are highly esteemed for their purity and accuracy,

AS PREPARED BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

TABLE GLASS WARE.

JUST LANDED; of twenty patterns for daily, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra, use.

BEER Tumblers, dozen, from ......Rs.	6-4	GOBLETS, doz., from Rs.	10-8
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	GREEN Hock Glass, doz.	9-8
BISCUIT Jars, "	6-4	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
SELERY Vases, "	6-0	ICE Pails Mounted in plate,	9-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	ICE Plates, dozen	10-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers "	9-0	ICE Trays, each	4-8
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CLARET Glasses, doz.	8-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen	4-8
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CLARET Cup Jugs, "	6-4	PIANO Stands, set of four	4-8
COMPORTS, "	4-8	PICKLE Bottles, pair	6-4
CREAM Jugs, "	3-0	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
CUSTARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SALT Cellars, pair	2-8
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	8-0	SHERRY Glasses, dozen	5-4
DECANTERS, Quarts "	10-8	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	9-0
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SUGAR Basins, each	4-0
FLOWER Baskets, each	6-0	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each	2-8
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	TANKARD Jugs "	4-8
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each	3-0
FRUIT Dishes, "	10-8	WATER Jugs "	6-8
FRUIT Stands, "	1-8	WINE Coolers, dozen	12-0

Of first-rate material and workmanship.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy......Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary, of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy......Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PAVILION DE VARIETE ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE GREGORY'S

WILL APPEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY IN THEIR ENTIRELY NEW, HANDSOME, COMMODIOUS TENT,

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY.

A Stage has been erected specially for the Performers of this highly popular TROUPE.

NEW PROGRAMMES, NEW ACTS, NEW SONGS.
THE TRULY WONDERFUL DOGS, PONIES, & MONKEYS.

NOTICE—REDUCTION OF PRICES.

It is confidently hoped the following liberal tariff will suit the terms and pockets of all:—

FIRST CLASS CHAIRS—Rs. 3; STALLS—Rs. 2; PARADIS—Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M.; Overture at 8-30.
Carriages may be ordered for at 11 o'clock.
Seats may be secured daily at SOUNDY AND Co.

LAST NIGHT OF KHOORSHEED!
LAST NIGHT FOR FAMILIES!!

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

WILL REPEAT,
FOR THE LAST TIME POSITIVELY,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER,

KHOORSHEED,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

A VERY LAUGHABLE FARCE.

Ladies, and Gentlemen accompanying Ladies, only will be admitted.

Admission at usual low rates.

MASONIC.—The TWENTIETH HALF-YEARLY COMMUNICATION of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of Bombay and its Territories will be held THIS EVENING, at the Freemason's Hall, Byculla, at 5 o'clock, instead of at 6.

W. H. HUSSEY, D. G. Secretary.

Bombay, 25th November 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTION of about THIRTY OR MORE PERSIAN WHEELS on Tanks and Wells in different parts of the Island.

A list of the Tanks and Wells can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where further information will, on personal application, be supplied.

Tenders should specify the rate for which each Wheel will be constructed and erected, and also the time by which the whole work will be completed.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 29th instant.

The Officer in Charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the Persian Wheels."

By Order of the Officer in Charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Ex: Engineer's Office, Water Works Department, 24th Nov. 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1042 OF 1868.

PURMANUND VUSSONJEE, Hindoo, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of VUSSONJEE NANJEE, late of Porebunder, Hindoo Inhabitant......Plaintiff.

vs.

KUPOORCHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND and ABBEYCHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Porebunder, in the province of Kattiawad, and JUMNABAE, Widow of SOONDERJEE VEERJEE, Hindoo, deceased, also residing at Porebunder......Defendants.

PURSUANT to an ORDER made in the above SUIT, and bearing date the 4th of December 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December 1871, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

LOT NO. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the above-named Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Khooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty two square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same more or less, together with the message and buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Borah Bazar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 395 and by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 71, and now under No. 92, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, on the south by the house of Hormusjee Powree, on the east by the property of Framjee Powree, and on the west by the public road called Borah Bazaar Street, and which said premises were formerly and now occupied by the said Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Kooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the stable, warehouse and erections standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 60, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 709, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the property of Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, on the south by the property of Dyal Kaka, on the east by the public road called Mody Street, and on the west by the property of Nathoobhoy Nagurdass; and which said premises were formerly and now occupied by Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Apollo Street, within the Fort; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed, 5 Church Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 17th day of November 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

ROWLAND & Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, a NEW STOCK of Hunting, Racing, Postilion, and Boys' Saddles; Side Saddles with and without caping heads; Girls' Saddles with guards; Boys' and Girls' Pilches; Spanish Chairs for Children; Weymouth, Pelham, Snaffle, Racing, and Poney Bridles; Flat and Round Ladies' Bridles; Flat, Round, Standing, and Cavesons Martingales; Webb and Cape Girths; Girth and Saddle Numdahs; Stirrup Leathers and Irons; Military Bridles and Breastplates; Regimental Holsters with Flounces; Crimean Wallets; Officers' Sword Belts with Sabertaches; Breaking Cavesons with Reins; Plated and Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness; Flat and Round Carriage and Buggy Reins; Patent and Brown Collars; Saving or False Collars; Robinson's Head Collars; Speedy Cut Boots; Kersey and Prince's Check Horse Clothing; Dark and Fawn Striped Quarter Rugs; Riding and Driving Bits and Snaffles; Ladies' and Gent's Hunting, Riding, and Driving Whips; Whip Sockets and Rein Holders; Fancy Whalebone Rosettes of sizes; Cigar Cases; Fancy Walking and Riding Canes; Carriage Mats, assorted colours; Morocco Courier Bags; Ladies' Japanned Trunks with Trays; solid and plain Leather Portmanteaus; Double Expanding Leather Coat Cases; Enamelled and Leather Leggings; Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Scissors, and Horse-scrapers; Harris's Jet Composition, and Polishing Paste; and an assortment of other articles very numerous to mention, for which inspection is invited.—CHARGES MODERATE.

AT EIGHT ANNAS TO THE SHILLING, FOR CASH.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11D, 12, 12 enlarged, 13, 14, 18 (Pocket book), 20 (same), 31 (rough), 31 interleaved, 32, 32 int., 33, 33 int. 34, 34 int, 35, and 35 int., of

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1872.

(Booked at 10 annas to the Shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE NEW SEDATIVE AND NATURAL SLEEP PRODUCER.

SYRUP of CHLORAL HYDRATE,

Originated and introduced by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

has obtained the confidence of, and is prescribed by, the

MEDICAL FACULTY

throughout India.

Numerous Testimonials are on record of its efficacy in Sleeplessness, Delirium, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Spasms, Vomiting, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Dispensaries, Hospitals, &c., supplied in bulk on moderate terms.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

£45 TO ENGLAND.



THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. ABRAM, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool £45,
Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

£15 TO ENGLAND.



THE Steamer EUROPEAN (as above) will take Steerage Passengers, providing a sufficient number offer.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

The Messing will be the same as supplied to Soldiers on the Government Troopships, (Liquors excepted.)

It being absolutely necessary that the Agents should know the number of Passengers who will avail themselves of this opportunity, intending Passengers must make *immediate* application to the Undersigned, who will supply all information, as, should sufficient Passengers not offer *at once*, they will fill up the Cabin space with Cargo.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY having received from England a specially designed OMNIBUS for the USE of EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN residing on Malabar Hill, intend running the same to and from the Fort, morning and evening, from the 10th proximo, provided the complement of Ten Subscribers can be obtained. Gentlemen wishing to avail of its use will kindly send in their names. Terms, Rs. 30 per month. Particulars about starting the Buss, &c., will be obtained on application.

F. BURDETT, Manager.

NOTICE.—It has THIS DAY been arranged, by mutual consent, between the Undersigned, that Mr. F. L. BROWN retires, as from THIS DATE, from the FIRM of BROMLEY, BEST, and BROWN, and resumes business on his own account.

THOMAS BROMLEY,
WILLIAM J. BEST,
FORREST L. BROWN.

Rampart Row, 25th November 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of SIX HUNDRED TONS, more or less, of STEAM COAL, to be DELIVERED at the LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION in such quantities as may from time to time be required during eight months, from the date of acceptance of the Contract.

Tenders should be sent in, on or before the 4th proximo, to the address of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the following endorsement on the Covers:—"Tender for the supply of Steam Coal."

The Muncipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Exec Engineer's Office, Municipality, Bombay, 25th Nov. 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY the 4th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3239, General Department, dated 8th November 1871, transmitting the following papers:—

Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the present condition of the Finances of the Bombay Municipality, and the efficacy of the action of the Controller (with Appendices.)

Letter from Mr. A. T. Crawford, No. 4996, dated 26th October 1871, offering his explanation on the above.

Letter from Mr. W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, No. 1912, dated 27th October 1871, submitting his explanation on the above.

2. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3360 of 1871, dated 16th November 1871, forwarding Government Resolution on the Report of Mr. Hope's Committee regarding the state of Municipal Finances, and the explanation furnished thereon by the late Municipal Commissioner and the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

3. Letter from Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 3432, dated 22nd November 1871, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution on the subject of the resignation of Mr. Maidment.

4. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G—3107 of 1871-72, dated 22nd November 1871, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the Report of the Meetings of the Justices with reference to Mr. Hope's Committee's Report and the Orders of the Bombay Government thereon.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th November 1871.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, a FURNISHED COTTAGE. Rent—Rs. 400 for the Season; Rs. 600 for the year. The Garden is kept up by the Owners.—Apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 85½ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English Materials, for the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from Mr. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later than FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

By Order,

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer, Indore State Railway.

Dated Mhow, Central India, the 20th October 1871.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against the MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY, arising previous to the 30TH SEPTEMBER last, are hereby required to leave the same in full, in writing, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 1st proximo.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,
Temporarily in-charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

22nd November 1871.

NEW STORY BY

WILKIE COLLINS.

IN THE
"ENGLISHMAN'S"
SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL
Of the 9th December next,

Will be commenced an Original Story by WILKIE COLLINS, the Copyright of which for India has been purchased by the Proprietors of the *Englishman*.

Orders should be addressed, without delay, to the Manager, *Englishman*, 9 Hare Street, Calcutta.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM!

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 27th October 1871.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, SHOLAPORE, POONA, PAUNCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE. If desired, a portion of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as ten annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of HOOP IRON for lashing Bales pressed in the Company's Presses up-country, viz.,—Sholapoor, Barsee, and Julgaum (Khandeish).

Forms of Tenders may be procured on application at the Company's Office, in Rampart Row, and the Tenders will be received up to 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1871.

No reason will be assigned for not accepting the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th November 1871.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY.
KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and pair of young Australian HORSES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of MYSORE SANDALWOOD will be HELD at the various Kothis on the dates below specified:—

Shimoga Kothi	13th	November 1871.
Saugor "	27th	" "
Cowlidroog "	12th	December "
Seringapatam "	4th	" "
Hoonsoor "	18th	" "

The quantity exposed for Sale will be 2,000 candies (500 tons) more or less.

2. Copies of Revised Rules for Sandalwood Auction Sales can be obtained free, by application, to the Undersigned.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, Captain,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Bangalore, 6th October 1871.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, lying to the south of the Musjid Bridge, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., under the Orders of Government, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., subject to conditions which will then and there be read or notified.

The Land will be offered for Sale in Lots on the Premises, and Purchasers will receive Leases for a term of 999 years. The property can now be viewed on application to the Undersigned, at whose Office a plan of the property as marked into Lots can be seen, together with the Conditions of Sale and the Form of Lease which will be granted to Purchasers.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 17th November 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Undersigned, having been authorized by Government to invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the BRANCH LINE, about twenty-two miles in length, from VEERUMGAUM to PATREE, begs to announce that the Plans and Quantities with schedules of the General Conditions and Forms of Tender, will be ready at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, for inspection by Contractors, on and after the 1st DECEMBER next; and that Tenders, on the prescribed Form, for the execution of the works, will be received by him up to the 11th December.

2. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. CURREY,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of CLOTHING, consisting of Woollen, Blue Drill, and White Longcloth Coats and Trousers, Turkey Red and Blue Turbans, Leather Belts and Badges, for the use of the Servants of the Company for one year.

Deliveries of the Clothing must commence on the 15th January and be completed by the 29th February 1872.

Full particulars, with patterns of the articles required, and information of the numbers of each, will be given on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be sent to the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, not later than the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to lodge, as security for the fulfilment of the same, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the Clothing to be supplied by them.

WM. WARDEN MORICE.

Bombay, Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—Tenders are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure, clean TALLOW, as the Company may require, during 6 months commencing 1st January 1872 (estimated at 85 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TENDER for TALLOW," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th November 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW
WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.
SITTINGS FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALWAYS ON VIEW; and being all kept arranged in books may easily be inspected.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its Branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayon.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, November, 1871.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's.
TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—NEWSPAPERS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind Subscribers to Newspapers and Periodicals that Renewal Orders for 1872 should reach them by the end of the current month, in order that there may be no break in the supplies.

They also take the opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and would point out that by their uniform system of advance payment they are enabled to undertake the supply on the lowest possible terms.

Newspapers are posted direct from England to addresses in India, thus avoiding any delay in Bombay. Magazines are sent in T., V., & Co.'s weekly cases via Southampton, and forwarded by post from Bombay; by this means they can be supplied much more cheaply than if sent from London by post.

Subscription Lists, giving all particulars, may be had upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

2nd November 1871.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs.20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisites for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

The Proprietor of the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL begs to inform the Public that the said Hotel WILL BE CLOSED on the 30th November 1871. All Claims of whatsoever nature are to be sent in to the Undersigned within the said period, or the Proprietor will not recognize them if sent in after that date. It is also requested that all Outstandings due may be forwarded to him as soon as possible, or steps will be taken to recover the same.

COWASJEE NOWROJEE, Proprietor.

1st November 1871.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

Just Landed ex s.s. ORLANDO, BRITISH MONARCH and ROODEE.

		Qts.	Pts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT by Moline & Co..per doz. Rs.		5 12	3 12
AITKINS' BEER	"	5 0	...
OLD TOM—(Swaine and Boord's)	"	15 0	...
HOLLAND GIN—15 large Flasks	"	23 0	...
" 12 small "	"	...	14 0
CHAMPAGNE—Extra quality, Dry by E. J. Brand & Co., Rheims	"	38 0	22 0
VERMOUTH—(Noilly Prat & Co.)	"	...	7 0

B. & S. have also just received a consignment of AUSTRALIAN WINES, ex STAR OF INDIA, from Melbourne:—

		Qts.
CHAPELAS	per doz. Rs.	14 0
BURGUNDY	"	15 0
RIESLING	"	13 0
MEDOC	"	12 0

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

FOR SALE, OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY, at Rs. 22 per dozen.—Apply to

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

J. & C. WHITE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, in cases of 2 dozen quarts.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts......Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 " Pints......43 "

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

FOR SALE, the Undersigned have received the following CONSIGNMENT of ITALIAN WINES from Naples, in cases of one dozen each.

Marsala,	Florio Inghitterra	Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do.	Florio Italia	" 16 "
Do.	Ingham's	" 16 "
Lagrima,	White	" 16 "
Do.	Red	" 12 "
Do.	Christi Sparkling	" 30 "
Falerno,	White	" 16 "
Do.	Red	" 16 "
Capri,	Red	" 12 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following:—

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1	Rs. 33	per doz.
MARGAUX CLARET	14	"
CURCIER AND AUDIT'S BRANDY	20	"
PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE—BRANDY, Blue Label	19	"
" Yellow "	23	"
" Pink "	26	"
" White "	29	"
Salt's Beer, in quarts	5	"

Messrs. E. W. Reilly & Co.'s GUNS and RIFLES, breech-loading, and REVOLVERS.

Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—

A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.
A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. New Brothers.
A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.
A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street,

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would direct the attention of their Customers to the following New Preparations:—

STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Ices, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained, and the quality will be found unequalled.
MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.
KIPPERED MACKEREL.
CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.
HOME FRUITS IN SYRUP.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.

J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.

These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the world, or Wholesale at the

ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY,
56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None others are genuine.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES dull, except Mofussil Press shares, which are in demand at 530. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℔ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	652½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	185
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,495
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	132
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	835
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,310
600	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,620
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	935
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,650
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	7,025
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,075
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	980
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,630
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,900
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	480
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	2,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,300
200	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,100
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	920
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	530
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	31
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	380
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19¼	—	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s 0d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106¼
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-9-6
Australian Gold	16-11 to 16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102¼
Four per cent	99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	93 ex-c.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 18th November 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,46,305	6	1
Merchandize	2,18,567	5	4
Electric Telegraph	1,060	11	0
Earth Trains	3,125	8	0
Total Rs.	3,69,058	14	5
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles. Total Rs	3,45,690	5	0
Increase	23,368	9	5

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—24TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd November, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 42 minutes.

Via Turkey, 23rd November, 4-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 6 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th November, 1-42 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th November, 9-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 23rd November, 9-1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th November, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 23rd to 9 P.M. of the 24th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	8 30	0 3
„ Galle	11 46	0 0
„ Kurrachee	1 58	0 7
„ Madras	4 27	0 24

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 23rd Nov., 8-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Nov., 6-8 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th Nov., 9-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 23rd Nov., 9-1 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden „	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bils	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Nov. 21.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Nov. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Arabia	Leslie	Rangoon.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Egitto, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Ispahan, to Bushire.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship The Foundling, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 21 Abyssinia (s) ......Gray ......Singapore, Nov. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21 City of Madrid ....
City of Athens ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 20 Excelsior (s) .... Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1245 Eastern Light, McFee—N. & Sorabjee.
1402 British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.
1203 Eastern Belle, Fleming—The Captain.
1308 Mahabaleshwur, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1339 Prince Regent, Clague—The Captain.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Curphey—Larence & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Scott & Willcox.

FOR CALCUTTA.

939 Sattara, Thomas—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1184 Albert Victor, Clark—Stenhouse & Co.
1334 Algonquin, Gordon—The Captain.
1188 Arabia, Leslie—Remington.
1236 Annie Frost, Smith—M. Newson & Co.
1249 Arundell, Crocker—Davidass & Visram.
1262 British Monarch, Rowe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1400 Birmingham, Durham—Gas Co.
405 Claverhouse, Strachan—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1339 Carnarvonshire, McGill—The Captain.
1278 Chrysolite, Cruickshank—Volkart Brothers.
1315 Cleopatra, Doane—The Captain.
1499 Dallam Tower, Rhind—Stenhouse & Co.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
520 Henry Sempi, Guerin—The Captain.
664 John Peacock, Finlay—The Captain.
1227 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1048 Jumna, Laing—W. Nicol & Co.
1181 Lady Rowena, Copeland—The Captain.
1200 Loch Lomond, Gray—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Wallace & Co.
849 Medusa, Flyndell—W. Nicol & Co.
1146 New Era, Robson—The Captain.
432 Oliver Madeleine, Desbats—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1195 Proteus, Murphy—Wallace & Co.
1264 P. Pendleton, Pendleton—Volkart Brothers.
1109 Royal Saxon, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1040 Star of India, Holloway—Ewart, Latham & Co.
782 Saladin, Ranken—Blay & Mackintosh.
1093 Stamboul, Taylor—Stenhouse & Co.
1184 The Foundling, Varian—Edward Bates & Co.
1406 Timoor Shaw, Winter—H. M. S. Musky.
1014 Tirrell, Morgan—The Captain.
495 Valkyrien, Edom—F. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1248 W. G. Russell, Owen—Owen & Okell.
699 Zephyrus, Dennis—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1269 Tanjore (s), Johnson—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

922 Redewater (s), Richards—W. & A. Graham & Co.
865 Stephensons (s), Bray—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1237 Malacca (s), Bernards, P. & O. Co.
548 Mula (s), Sutton—E. Khulfan.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

677 Cashmere (s), Avern, W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

722 Bivouac (s), Black—W. & A. Graham & Co.
3128 Deccan (s), Rennoldson—P. & O. Co.
1285 Delhi (s), Wilkinson—P. & O. Co.
907 Emen (s), Fintiman—P. & O. Co.
817 Ispahan (s), Osborne—W. Nicol & Co.
1132 Patna (s), Saunders—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allam, Rowe—H. A. Noormahomed.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

204 Leticia, Nacoda—H. Thawar.
582 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

436 Futel Rahaman, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

132 Estrella DeDamann, Nacoda.
310 Futtey Sooltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader.
190 John and Mary, Nacoda—E. Sewjee.
154 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. B. Ghandy.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
670 Bullfinch, Loudder.
300 Clyde.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
1660 Dalhousie, Hewett.
1086 Dryad, Parsons.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
523 Quangtung, Elton.
408 Sind.
464 Teazer Blomfield—R.N.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Glendurор, 10 cases claret, Payne and Co.

British Consul, 8 cases claret, Payne and Co.

Saladin, 18 cases iron chests, M. Dosa; 56 casks pale ale, Merwanjee and Co.; 8 packages gunpowder, Bull and Co.; 50 cases gin, 48 casks empty sodawater bottles, 13 casks earthenware, and 50 cases kerosine oil, B. M. Punthaky; 65 kegs iron nails, M. Moosabhoy.

Ispahan, s, 15 packages iron horse nails, 27 packages hardware, and 1 package glass paper T. Adumjee; 6 cases Chinaware, Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.; 3 cases toys, J. Neuberg; 50 cases brandy, Charles A. Ross; 160 casks pale ale, R. Bomanjee and Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 20 boxes tin plates, F. Moosabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 45 bales cotton, J. Dyal; 86 bales cotton, R. Ancooluck; 50 bales cotton, M. Goculdass; 45 bales wool, M. Dhurumsey; 150 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 85 bales cotton, N. Goculdass.

British Princess, 1,000 bundles galls, S. Wagjee; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co; 252 bales hemp, S. S. Narrelwala.

Prince Regent, 1,000 bundles glass, S. Vagjee; 128 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 20 bales cotton, M. Mooljee; 1,000 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co.; 60 bales cotton, L. Damodur; 34 bales cotton, D. Lalljee.

Stephenson, s, 1 case tea, J. Tyeb; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale hides P. Assur; 11 bales hides, H. E. Jataker; 50 bales coir yarn, J.P. Cornforth and Co.; 350 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co; 46 bales wool, H. Ludha and Co.; 6 bales hides, N. Gangjee; 52 bales cotton, C. Poorunmull; 2 cases sandalwood oil, S. S. Mahomed; 50 bales wool, R. Vussonjee; 75 bales wool, C. Soonderdass; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, S. Vagjee.

Tanjore, s, 6 cases fishmaws, R. Mahomed; 13 cases peacock feather, C. S. Nadershaw; 1 case shawl, R. L. Southern and Co.

Redewater, s, 50 bales coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Eastern Light, 100 bales cotton, C. Ludda; 55 bales coir yarn P. Eduljee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 12 cases cardamoms, S. Mooljee; 2 cases cardamoms, R. Mahomed; 31 pieces E. teeth, B. Vully; 1 bundle tea, J. Peerbhoy; 5 pieces E. teeth, J. Damodur; 76 pieces E. teeth, C. Pursotum; 24 cases M. of P. shells, M. Moosanee; 144 pieces E. teeth, J. Peerboy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Egitto, s, 100 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Egitto, s, 52 bales cotton, Prowning & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Egitto, s, 142 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Deccan, s, 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egitto, s, 51 bundles coculus indicus, D. Essack.

FOR HAVRE.

Tanjore, s, 22 cases M. of P. shells, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca, s, 68 bundles sharkfins, L. Dattoo; 6 bales waste cotton, P. & O. Company.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Willoughby, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Ward, Assistant Surgeon, 89th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Calicut.

Roberts, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Kennedy, Ensign, 1-9th Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 24.

Boulter, Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to Mhow.

Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 21.)

H E the Govr is pleased to accept the resignation, by the Hon Patrick Macfadyen, of his office as additional Member of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regulations.

Under sect 29, XXIV and XXV Vic, cap 67, or the Indian Councils' Act 1861, H E the Govr has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regulations:—

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie.
Vencata Sanjiva Rau, B A and B L.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. J C Hughesdon, Acting Sub-Collr and Joint Magis of Nellore, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough from or after the 17th Feb 1872, subject to the condition of the absentee list allowing of his availing himself of it on that date.

Capt C C Hewetson, Cantonment Mag of Palaveram, privilege leave for ten days, from or after the 22nd inst.

Mr. A P Streenivassa, Principal Sudder Ameen of Tinnevelly, extension of leave on medical certificate until the 4th April 1872.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt James McKeay MacDonald, of the European Veterans, to act as Cantonment Mag at Palaveram during the absence of Capt Hewetson on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Cdre 13th Regt N I—Lt Thomas Henry Stoton, Capt in Staff Corps, to have the position of Capt, vice Williams, deceased, dated 14th Nov 1871.

Lts Robert Wilson and Hugh William Bairnsfather to be Capts by brevet, from 20th Nov 1871.

The following promotion is made in the Commissariat Department:—

Maj B H W Magrath, of the S C, Depy Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class, to act as Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, from 17th Nov 1871, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lt-Col J P Watts, Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col W T Money, of the Infy, Comdt 20th Regt N I, on furlough for two years.

Capt R S Jago, of the S C, and Capt H W Bairnsfather, of the Infy Genl List, on furlough, medical certificate, for two years.

Capt T G Clarke, of the S C, Depy Supt, Bangalore District, and Offg Secy to the Chief Comsr, Mysore, is permitted to proceed to Australia, Tasmania, and Europe, on furlough, medical certificate, for two years.

Lt Thomas Alexander Frederick Leader, of H M's 108th Foot, Adjt 2nd Regt N I, is admitted to the Mad S C from the 7th July 1870, subject to H M's approval.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 4	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Nov. 27	11 A.M.	...
China	Dec. 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 21	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 2	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—November 22nd, at Mhow, the wife of Captain G. H. Kennedy, H. M. 3rd Regiment N. L. I., of a son.

WATSON—November 24th, at the Esplanade Hotel, the wife of J. Hudson Watson, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—November 19th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. W. Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON—JOHNSTONE.—November 18th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, J. W. Johnson, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., younger son of the late Rev. John Johnson, M. A., of London, to Mary Eleanor, third daughter of the late W. Hope Johnstone, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of Ballygunge, Calcutta, and of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

SAM—STEPHEN—November 6th, at Calcutta, at the Armenian Church, Gregory Sam, Esq., of Madras, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Simon Stephen, Esq., of Singapore.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—November 16th, at Lucknow, Miss L. Bolton, Teacher in La Martiniere Girls' School, of cholera, aged 18 years, 6 months and 6 days, the beloved daughter of Mrs. and Mr. H. Bolton, Public Works Department.

SYM—November 16th, at Abbottabad, Huzara, Elsie Catharine Rees, infant daughter of Captain J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkha Regiment, aged 1 month and 14 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1871.

THE growing evil of acting appointments, which has of late years excited the serious uneasiness of Anglo-Indian statesmen, could not be more forcibly illustrated than by the results of Mr. Justice Lloyd's return to Bombay and resumption of the appointment of Judge of the High Court. Mr. Raymond West, who had been acting for Mr. Lloyd, has, much we are sure against his own will, been compelled to revert to his substantive appointment of Registrar of the High Court, displacing Mr. Herbert Birdwood, who had for some time previously been acting Registrar. The hardship of this supersession will be apparent, when we mention that Mr. West left the Registrar's office in the spring of 1866, and that, during his absence, the appointment has been held by Mr. Newnham for a year, by Mr. Wedderburn for a year, by Mr. Izon for a few months, and by Mr. Birdwood for a period of three years and three months in all. Mr. West, meanwhile, has acted as a District Judge for three years, as Judicial Commissioner in Sind for some time, and finally, after spending a year or two in England on furlough, has for the last six months acted as a Judge of the High Court. During all these years no new substantive appointment in the gift of Government has been given him, and until within the last six months whoever was doing the work of Registrar has only drawn acting allowances; and now, at last, Mr. West is sent back to eject from the Registrarship a Civilian who has actually served as long in the office as he himself did in order to qualify for an acting judgeship. It is a hard thing for Mr. West to have to go back to a subordinate post after having held the appointment of a High Court Judge, but doubly hard for poor Mr. Birdwood, who had established a claim on the Registrarship, to be thrown out of employment altogether. It surely cannot be for the good of the service that these "acting arrangements," as the Accountant General calls them, should be indefinitely prolonged. There can be no doubt that in ninety-nine out of a hundred appointments in the service of the State brilliant talent is not so good a guarantee for efficiency as the experience and knowledge of the work and the people which can only be acquired by men who remain steadily applying themselves for years to the faithful performance of the duties of their offices; and, now that the temptations of public servants to take a run home to England every year or two have become nearly irresistible, there is serious danger that the Indian services will lose that official experience which is the most valuable of safeguards in this country against capricious and irritating legislation. The effect, too, of the state of uncertainty in which civilians and military politicals are kept by these frequent changes of appointments is demoralizing and disastrous, so far as these officers themselves are concerned. No man is contented to do his actual work; he is always on the tiptoe of expectation for some change which will give him a good acting appointment, and so enable him to display his own cleverness in reversing everything his predecessor may have done; and the real interests of the country are often sacrificed to the gratifications of this paltry ambition. The Government ought to look to the matter in time, and lay down some general rule, which would be as fair to one man as to another, imperatively stating that any officer who goes home on leave before he has held his appointment for a definite period of several years, or who acts for other officials for more than a couple of years at the very outside, shall be considered to have absolutely resigned the office from which he is absent.

IT would no doubt be a great boon to those officials whose subordinates are scattered over a large tract of country, and are consequently in frequent postal communication with them, if the Postal authorities would only make up their minds once and for all as to the way in which official correspondence ought to be conducted. Hitherto there has been a large list of privileged officers who were empowered to send letters, on service of course, without stamping, to their subordinates, or to any other officers with whom their duties might bring them into communication. The authorities, however, seem to have considered this arrangement liable to abuse, and many and various were the suggestions from time to time put forth, with a view to lessen that liability, and also to lighten the heavy charges of the Post Office. Last year only it was ordained that each privileged officer should have a postal bag, which bag he sent, stamped with the seal of his office, with his out-going post; and with the incoming post he received either it or a like bag similarly sealed by the Post Office. This arrangement, though apparently simple enough, must have given rise to a great deal of confusion and overcharging in the debit accounts of many offices. For instance, one privileged officer, when corresponding with another, has his letter weighed and charged for at the time of posting, while on delivery it is again weighed and charged for in the bag of the officer he has addressed. That some such confusion as this should have arisen was only to be expected, as the arrangement was in itself faulty to a degree, and the Government and Postal authorities are merely doing their duty in trying to remedy such confusion, and to get the Department to work smoothly. But that the cutting off of this privilege altogether, and the compelling the officers hitherto enjoying it to use stamps in their official correspondence, will be the wished-for remedy, may admit of reasonable doubt. Those officers who travel much in the Districts during the fair season must, as a natural consequence, have always in their correspondence a great many re-directions, and how these are to be charged for, and the manner in which they are to be treated, find no place in the recent instructions issued for the conduct of official correspondence. Charged for no doubt they must be, but who is to pay, the sender or the receiver? When these re-directions occur on letters received from an officer's own subordinates, the question will not so much matter, as it will all stand debited against the same office and be recovered ultimately on contingent bill; but when on letters received from other offices, or heads of offices, some confusion must naturally arise as to who should pay for the re-directions. This is but one of many cross questions that will spring from compelling officers to stamp their official correspondence and withdrawing the privilege now in use of franking. This new arrangement will, no doubt, lighten the labours a good deal of the Postal clerks, &c, and were this done in Bombay, where they are overworked, we might be inclined to express satisfaction with it; but it is in the District Offices, and in those out-of-the-way corners up-country where already the "Posht Mashtur's" hands are sufficiently in that state his Satanic Majesty is supposed to utilize, that the ease will be most felt. Economy in any shape is welcome, and we are always ready to hail it with pleasure, provided it be real and not ideal. In the present instance the economy is, or rather will be, altogether of the latter description. Whatever saving may accrue to the Post Office must be made at the expense of other departments; so that the taxpayer will be in just the same position he was before, no matter how he may be congratulated on an apparent saving in one of his very expensive necessaries. Robbing Peter to pay Paul is not a very good system of business, and is one that does not redound to either the credit or benefit of the individual who practices it. On this account we fail to see what great advantages are to be derived from the substitution of service stamps for the present arrangement of privileged offices; and would be inclined to think that the latter is the better of the two, inasmuch as it is less likely to cause any confusion between different offices, and is therefore more conducive to the harmony and general good of the public service.

THE Honorable Mr. Justice Loch will, it is believed, proceed to England on leave early in 1872.

THE members of the Bombay Golf Club intend to have a grand dinner on the 30th instant, St. Andrew's Day.

THE Emperor of Brazil is at present in Egypt. He was at Port Said on the 1st inst., and stayed at the Hotel du Louvre.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE and VENCATA SANJIVA RAU have been appointed additional members of the Legislative Council of Madras.

THE traffic returns of the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending the 18th instant, show an increase over the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 23,368-9-5.

THE "mysterious" advertising dodge is being tried in Calcutta by the insertion in large type of the words "Miss or Mrs." without any explanation. This, we fancy, refers to the title of the new story by Wilkie Collins, which is to be commenced in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* of the 9th

THE *Journal de Port Said* informs us that the transit receipts from vessels passing through the Suez Canal during the month of October was more than a million of francs. During the month eighty vessels, including several troopships, passed through the canal without any serious case of stranding.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Beadon, arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday morning. During His Honor's tour, extending from 14th October to 20th instant, he visited Darjeeling, and after staying there for a fortnight or so, he went on tour through most of the Behar districts, stopping at Monghyr for a week.

THE Port Said journal says that the English Admiralty have bought a space of ground at the Port Said entrance to the Suez Canal sufficient for the building of a marine establishment for their vessels which pass through the canal. The price of the land was 660,000 francs, of which a third has already been paid. The remainder is to be paid before the end of the year.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Allahabad paper, writing from Jounpore, says—"I regret to say aid to relieve the poor sufferers is coming in very slow. If people only knew the disaster the flood has caused to the poor—thousands of them still exposed to sleep out in the heavy dew without a common straw shed over their heads, and no means left—they would willingly send their mite."

A CABUL letter, published in the *Delhi Gazette*, contains the following passage:—The following news has been given by a merchant just arrived from Turkistan—"The King of Bokhara has written to the Chiefs of Oorgunge, and the heads of the Nooghee and Turcooman tribes, to oppose the Russians to the last and to keep possession of their territory. The King has also promised them as much aid as possible to save Mohamedan cities from the infidels (the Russians)."

MILITARY ITEMS.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, has, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, sanctioned the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Major J. C. Weir, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment.

IT is understood that Colonel Delane, commanding the Viceroy's Bodyguard, retires from the army in February next. Under a recent decision, the command of the guard, which is about equal in strength to a troop of cavalry, will hereafter be conferred on an officer holding the rank of captain.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE BRUSSELS DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, 23RD NOVEMBER.

An official bulletin, issued this day states that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is suffering from typhoid fever, but that no unfavourable symptoms have yet appeared.

A demonstration, demanding the resignation of the Ministry, took place before the Brussels Chambers yesterday.

PARIS, 24TH NOVEMBER.

The return of the Bank of France shows that the circulation of notes has been diminished by ten million of francs.

M. Thiers received yesterday Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador, who apologized for the massacres at Tientsin last year.

The demonstration reported to have occurred at Brussels still continues.

LONDON, 23RD NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was strong.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes. £14,062,500. Inc. £562,500
Bills discounted. £17,250,000. Dec. £312,000
Bullion ....£24,487,500. Inc. £612,500.

A NEW STORY IN OLD LANGUAGE.

THE people came to the King and said, "Oh! King! live for ever. Thy servants who go down to the sea in ships are in fear and tribulation regarding the danger of sailing into the King's harbour at the hour of night. The old men and the navigators pray thee, oh King, that a great light may be set up where the danger threatens thy servants, so that thy servants may bring their ships to the haven in safety during the darkness of the night."

The King called his wise men and councillors together, and told them what the people had said. The wise men and councillors consulted the King's artificers and workers in stone and workers in brass and in iron. The chief worker, Kennedizadick, a skilled artificer, was brought before the King. The King said, "Kennedizadick, thou who hast been put above all other workers, thou shalt take ships and skilful and cunning workmen, and go unto the Prongs, where the danger threatens the people, and thou shalt build an house of stone, fifty cubits wide, and one hundred cubits high, and on the top thereof thou shalt set up a great light, so that the people shall see it from afar off and steer for the haven in safety."

Then Kennedizadick having taken ships and cunning workmen and stones and mortar went forth unto the Prongs to set up the house that the King had commanded, and being a stiffnecked and stubborn man he would not listen to the old men and navigators, but set up the house that the King had commanded him to build away from the danger and not where the old men and the navigators wished.

Then the old men and navigators cast themselves at the King's feet and said, "Oh! King! thy servants prayed thee for a great light to be set up on the Prongs, but thy servant Kennedizadick hath not hearkened unto the prayers of thy servants, but hath begun to set up the house that the King commanded ten thousand cubits from the danger which threatens thy servants. Thy servants pray thee, Oh King! to order Kennedizadick to set up the house that the King commanded at the furthest extremity of the Prongs, so that thy servants may see the great light from afar and not be afraid to enter thy haven in the dark hours of the night."

Then the countenance of the King was troubled and his wrath was kindled. The King sent for his wise men and his councillors, and said unto them: "What shall be done with the man who wasteth the King's money and setteth up the house for the great light where the old men and the navigators say that it is useless?" The wise men and the councillors bowed themselves before the King and were dumb. But a young man, a writer in a newspaper, who sat at the King's feet, said: "Oh King, live for ever! will the King allow his servant to say what shall be done with the man who wasteth the King's money?" The councillors and the wise men frowned on the young man, but the King commanded the young man to speak, and he said:—"The house that Kennedizadick began to build for the King is now thirty cubits high. On the top of this house let the King's artificers build a cage of iron and of brass and cover over the top thereof with brass and iron, and when this house has been set up place a great pillar of iron in the middle thereof ten cubits high, with a ring of iron to work round this pillar. Then thy servants shall take Kennedizadick and put a girdle of iron on his loins and chain him with a great iron chain to the pillar in the middle of the house, so that he may not walk beyond the walls of iron and of brass, and he shall be fed with bread and water."

Then the King's countenance brightened, and he said, "Well done, thou faithful young man. Thus shall Kennedizadick who wasteth the King's money be punished."

When the punishment was made known unto the people they shouted and rejoiced that the King had punished Kennedizadick.

The King's artificers and workers in brass and workers in iron came before the King and fell at his feet, saying, "Oh King! live for ever. Thy servants have toiled from the rising unto the setting of the sun, but the hand of Kennedizadick has been heavy on them, and they are glad that the King hath turned the light of his countenance from him. Thy servants pray the King to send for Thomas, son of Ormiston, a skilful worker in stone, and in iron, and in brass, and command that he shall build the house for the setting up of the great light where the old men and the navigators say that it should be built."

Then the King's heart was softened towards his artificers and workers in brass, and iron, and in stone, and he listened to them, and he sent for Thomas, son of Ormiston, and said—"Thomas, thou shalt take ships, and stones, and mortar, and cunning workmen, and thou shalt go to the Prongs, and build an house for the setting up of the great light where the old men and the navigators say that it should be built."

Then Thomas bowed himself at the King's feet, and said, "Thy servant shall do as the King hath commanded."

He then went his way and built the house that the King had commanded, and set up the great light which stands as a beacon to the old men and the navigators to this day.

When the house was built, and the great light was set up, the King called for Thomas, and said—"Thomas, son of Ormiston, thou hast been a good and faithful servant, and thou shalt be placed over all the artificers and workers in stone, and workers in brass, and workers in iron;" and the King put a new garment on Thomas, and put a chain of gold round his neck, and he was put above all the other artificers and workers in stone, and in brass, and in iron.

NEWS-LETTERS.

AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVEMBER 19.

SINCE last Sunday we have had extraordinarily unsettled weather; if the mornings have been fine, the afternoons have invariably ended with heavy storms of wind and rain, and *vice versa*. Of course great mischief has resulted in consequence to the crop which had just been mown, but there is hope felt for the younger crops, which seem to have stood the storm amazingly well. I fancy there will not be much cry for water now, judging from the quantum in the tanks and rivers by the late falls.

The mails have been somewhat irregular owing to the heavy downfall, and the railway has scarcely been able to keep up to time. The mail line of horse dâk is, however, working well under its superintendent and staff. It is contemplated, I hear, to abolish the horse dâk from Ahmedabad to Veerumgaum as soon as the railway opens to the latter place, but as the Railway Company do not intend running the through train from Bombay to Veerumgaum, but only to Ahmedabad, and starting a local next morning, there will be much loss of time to the mails, which are now despatched at night soon after the train arrives at Ahmedabad. So if the horse line is abolished the public, I fear, will be no gainers. But time will tell.

A detachment of the 9th N. I., which has just relieved the 6th Regiment, has marched for Dwarka via Rajcote, and must have fared rather badly owing to the rain. At the stage "Charodee," midway from Ahmedabad to Veerumgaum, the villagers managed to lighten some of the detachment of a quantity of their kit. The police are energetically at work though, and no doubt will ere long pounce on the thieves. "Charodee" is a noted village for harbouring these light-fingered gentry.

Our police have had some sharp work lately in cases of "Khoonds," (murders), and in most of them they have been successful. The Superintendent, Mr. Drummond, has, I regret to add, been seriously ill, and the work has consequently fallen rather heavy on the Assistant and subordinates.

The country around abounds in game both large and small, and the guns of the officers of the 9th, as well as those of the Political and Police staff, have already done their havoc among them.

The Collector is still away at Dhundoka, and not likely to be back into Ahmedabad till Christmas.

I am sorry to mention that the Railway Company have laid a charge against the Station Master here of embezzlement of some Rs. 2,000. The case is before Mr. Fulton, and no doubt will receive its fair investigation, but let us abide the result.

Terribly muggy here since the late rains, which by the way I forgot to mention have caused a "murrain" amongst our sheep, which are dying in numbers from every flock. I fear fever will do its mischief, too, among us.

PANWELL DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVEMBER 22ND.

I WAS very near being completely washed out of my tent last night, and it was only by the greatest exertions I could keep it over my head at all and save it from being the "shuttlecock" of the four winds of heaven. It rained the better part of the day all over the range of hills of which Matheran forms one. You must know I am pitched nearly under the shadow of them, and towards the afternoon, 3 o'clock, say, it all of a sudden took a sweep down my way. For the first fifteen minutes or so it blew a regular hurricane, and started every tent peg and rope to such a degree that I thought nothing could save the tent going. However, after a little it got calmer, and then left the rain to come a steady downpour. Tent life is very jolly and all that, but with such weather as this it becomes absolutely wretched.

THE "GUZERAT MITRA" LIBEL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the absence of any statement from the other side, I quite approve of what your correspondent "J." has recommended; only it is to be trusted that a representation to that effect has been duly made to the High Court on behalf of the defendant. Besides the injustice pointed out by "J.," the indirect reflection cast on the character of the Surat tribunals must not be overlooked; for, if the case is to be tried at Broach, instead of at the place where the alleged libel was published, our lay understanding can come to no other conclusion than that the plaintiff is allowed to go before an authority of his own choice, or that the province of the responsible authority has been queerly encroached upon. I trust no such high-handedness will be permitted. The *Guzerat Mitra*, in its by-gone days, was known to have lived down constant persecutions, and even the most covertly-contrived conspiracies of some of the all-powerful in the province. That was due to its well-known patriotic career. All sympathisers, therefore, with this journal (I of course write in entire ignorance of the alleged libellous matter), when sought to be gripped by so great a body as Mr. Dhanjisha, Police Inspector of Broach, have, I think, every right to expect it to be legitimately

PROTECTED.

BOMBAY.

WALKESHWUR FAIR.—The annual Kartick fair at Walkeshwur commences to-morrow.

PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—The trustees of the fund of the late Hormusjee Eduljee Cama have contributed Rs. 1,000 to the above fund.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per buglow Futhel Khair, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE MAMLUTDAR OF OOLPAD.—Mr. Pranshunker Raghoonathroy, Mamlutdar of Oolpad, in the Surat collectorate, has been transferred to Bardole.

KATTYWAR.—We learn that a few days ago a gang of Bheels looted some Hindoo merchants at Wudwan, in Kattywar, and wounded them severely with swords.

A NEW MARATHI PAPER AT POONA.—A new and cheap Marathi newspaper at Poona, the *Loka Kalyanechchu* ("well-wisher of the public"), has recently been started at Poona.

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—Mr. Motiram Goculdas, Deputy Accountant in the office of the Collector of Surat, has been appointed Head Accountant in the Khandeish Collector's office.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The Matriculation Examination which commenced on Monday terminated on Thursday. The oral examination of the candidates will take place on Monday.

THE PURDHAN COURT.—We understand that the business of the Purdhan Court at Rajcote will be conducted by a council of several persons appointed by the Political Agent of Kattywar.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEPHEW OF SIR SALAR JUNG.—Nawab Mookurrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, nephew of Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., arrived here yesterday morning by the Jubbulpore mail train.

ABOUT Rs. 30,000 in the Kaira treasury, belonging to the Nawab of Cambay, has been just made over to the Nawab by the Collector of that station.

THE BHOWNUGGUR LIBRARY.—Mr. Percival, Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, has presented to the library which has been recently opened at Bhownuggur, valuable English works, of the value of about Rs. 200.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—A correspondent of a native paper disapproves of the decision given by the President of the Municipality at Ahmedabad in regard to the taxing of Khadi, a coarse country cloth, imported into the city of Ahmedabad.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Waghjee Currumsee and three others were charged with stealing a quantity of wool belonging to Nursee Meghjee, and were each sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Terrier Hanson, a seaman of the ship Arabia, was yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to a day's imprisonment.

ALIMONY.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Sallum Essajee, a Jew, was charged with refusing to support his wife Samabayee. The magistrate ordered the defendant to pay twenty rupees as costs and twenty rupees a month for complainant's maintenance.

KAIRA COURTS.—A vernacular paper states that the Moonsiff's court at Neriad is to be transferred to Kaira to assist the courts there; and that the civil work of the Mahuda talooka, which has been performed hitherto by the Neriad court, will be transferred to the court at Borsad.

DEFAMATION.—A native schoolmaster at Jayatpore, in Kattywar, by name Nursengram, was a short time ago charged at the instance of Mr. Jayshunker, late karbharee to the deceased Chief of Ghundul, with defamation. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

ENTICING AWAY A WOMAN.—Cassum Abdool, a lascar on board the steamer Phlox, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, and obtained warrants against Sallay Mahomed and Fatma, woman, the former of whom he charged with enticing away his wife, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the offence.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—A Mussulman named Ahmed Ebin Naffa was yesterday charged before Mr Nana Morojee with voluntarily causing hurt to a Mussulman by means of an instrument used as a weapon of defence likely to cause death. The prisoner was remanded to jail till the recovery of the prosecutor, who lies in a precarious state in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Nuthoo Suroop, a Marwarree, was charged before Mr. Cooper with cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing Heera, Wurda and three other Marwarees to deliver certain gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 342. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned for further enquiry.

A REGIMENTAL DINNER AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—Captain Thompson and the officers of H. M.'s 54th Regiment, which arrived yesterday from England on board the transport Euphrates, entertained Captain Curme and the officers of the Euphrates at dinner in the evening in Watson's (the Esplanade) Hotel. The whole of the arrangements were highly satisfactory, and the dinner past off most enjoyably.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March ....Jupiter......................Gurtner.
Overture...........Nabucco......................Verdi.
Quadrille..........American....................Marriott.
Sel (Op.)..........Zampa.........................Herold.
Valse ....Dreams of Childhood...Montgomery.
Galop..............Ocean..........................Riviere.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The Hindoostanee play of "Khoorshed," which has been performed successfully by the Victoria Theatrical Company at their Theatre eight times, is to be repeated to-night for native families only, positively for the last time. We hope the company's efforts to amuse the public will be rewarded with a full house to-night.

LIQUOR LICENCE FEES.—A proposition having been submitted by Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, for an increase of Rs. 50 in the amount of fees for the retail sale of spirituous and fermented liquor, Government have sanctioned the proposal as an experimental measure for one year. The amount of fees at present range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 a license per annum, and in a few cases to Rs. 500 to Rs. 800. The proposed increase of Rs. 50 will be applicable to all licences; and Rs. 25 to all toddy shops. It is surmised that this measure will yield about Rs. 20,000 over and above the usual annual income from this source, which goes to the Municipal Fund. It may also have the effect of lessening the existing number of liquor shops over the town.

RAIN AT SHOLAPORE.—We learn from Sholapore that a good deal of rain has fallen in the districts around that station, and that the ryots are in better spirits with regard to their crops. On Tuesday evening we had a steady, light rain for several hours at this station, and from the districts around Singhur and Poorundhur we hear that there has been a considerable fall of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. Our prospects are beginning to look up, and the prices of grain in the city have already been reduced.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 24.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. PINHEY.—We regret to state that Mr. Pinhey, the Judge of Poona, is ill and unable to attend the court. It has been Mr. Pinhey's habit to sit almost daily from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.; but on Monday last he overworked himself, and, in order to complete a case without adjournment, sat in Court till 10 P.M. The consequence has been, what Mr. Pinhey's friends have for some time foreseen would be the case, that his health has given way. He was taken ill on Tuesday, and continued in a critical state through Wednesday. Through the unremitting attention of Dr. Beatty, the Civil Surgeon, who has been in constant attendance, Mr. Pinhey is reported better to-day. There is no longer ground for anxiety about him; but some days must of course elapse before he can again take his seat in the court. Mr. Pinhey has been suffering from congestion of the liver and an attack of acute dysentery.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 24.

HIGH COURT.—25TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

298-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Advocate General, at the relation of Premjee Ludha *vs.* Hurbum Nursey and others—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

828-68—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Nowrojee Eduljee and others *vs.* Moorarjee Goculdass—C. Tyabjee.

757-69—C. Tyabjee—Poonjaralall Khoosheeram *vs.* Jewlall Moteelall—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

779-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Bhowan Hurban and others *vs.* Bhowanjee Mulsey and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

835-70—J. Gopal—Padamsi Dhanjee *vs.* Mohanjee Nanjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

891-70—Jefferson and Payne—Thucker Soonderjee Walljee and others *vs.* Jusraj Vijpall and others—C. Tyabjee.

893-70—Shapurjee and Thackurdass—Buckore Govindjee *vs.* Vallej Mahomed Khan M—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

907-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Trecumdass Dinnanathjee *vs.* Nanabhoy Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. EGITTO will sail on the 5th proximo instead of the 1st.

THE S.S. BASSEIN.—We understand that the local Government are in treaty for purchasing the steamer Bassein from the Irrawady Flotilla Company. She is intended we believe, if sold, to keep up communication between the light houses on the Coast, and occasionally to ply between this port and Akyab.—*Rangoon Mail.*

STILL THEY COME.—A new steam shipping company, in connection with the jute trade, has been formed in Dundee for the purpose of running steamers by the Suez Canal to Calcutta. There are already four steam vessels building for the company on the Clyde, the first of which was expected to have been ready this month.—*Madras Mail.*

THE S. S. EGITTO, 737 tons, Captain Codbard, arrived on the 23rd instant from Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Captain Clifford, Mr. Dampier and family, Mr. Hafaner and family, Mr. Clifford and family, Mrs. Mull and family, Miss Campbell, Rev. Mr. W. Ferguson and family, Rev. Mr. Giasott, Mr. and Mrs. ayton, Mr. Clerogis, Mr. Augusto, Mr. Giovanni, Mr. W. J. Johnson, and forty deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time.	Height.	Nov.—Dec.	Low Water Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10 4 m	4 2	Saturday ... 25	4 15 m	3 4
10 56 a	5 7		4 22 a	6 3
10 31 m	4 1	Sunday ... 26	4 55 m	3 5
11 32 a	5 11		4 54 a	6 7
11 9 m	3 11	Monday ... 27	5 31 m	3 3
......	......		5 27 a	6 10
0 7 m	6 1	Tuesday ... 28	6 5 m	3 1
11 39 m	3 9		5 58 a	6 9
0 38 m	6 0	Wednesday ... 29	6 37 m	2 10
0 10 a	3 6		6 28 a	6 7
1 12 m	5 9	Thursday ... 30	7 11 m	2 6
0 42 a	3 1		7 0 a	6 1
1 46 m	5 4	Friday ... 1	7 45 m	2 2
1 15 a	2 7		7 33 a	5 5

Full Moon—27th, 6h. 43m a.m.
New Moon—12th, 8h. 51m. a m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, 2,245 tons and 400 h. p., Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with H. M.'s mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Payton Jones. Mr. Ridgeway.
Mrs. Bewsey. Mr. Bradley.
Colonel Weldon. Mr. Atterbury.
Major and Mrs. Crawford. Captain Tyndell.
Mrs. Lumsden & two children.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs. and Miss Williams. Mr. Stevens.
Mr. Strobell. Mr. Jackson.
Mrs. Simpson and infant. Mr. A. B. Sampson.
Mr. Simpson. Mr. Parkes.
Miss Bags.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. E. Stephens. Mr. MacMillan.
Mr. T. W. Stephens. General Beatson.
Mr. Melitus.

FOR ADEN.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay. Barrack Master & Mrs Wright, Miss Wright & four children.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 26TH NOV. 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 302 and 348.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 176, 311, and 298.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

30th November being the Feast of St. Andrew, Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 AM—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 AM—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 141, 287.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 210, 197, and 275.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

KHETWADY.

The Rev. W. Taylor, the well known evangelist, will preach in English, without an interpreter, in the Free Mission Church, Khetwady, on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 157 and 327.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 183, 163, and 336.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 5 (Christ, whose glory fills the skies), and 195 (To Christ the Prince of Peace.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon Hymns 197 (O God, our help in ages past), 142 part 1 (Brief life is here our portion), and Dr. Faber's "The Pilgrims of the Night."
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7-30 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service (for children).
Paraphrase 18, (Tune, Effingham—75.)
Hymn 21, (Tune, Knox—251.)
Paraphrase 66 (Tune, St. Asaph—37.)
Anthem—"How beautiful upon the Mountains."
6 PM—Evening Service.
Hymn 7, (Tune, Alma—270.)
Psalm 119-33, (Tune, Salzbourg—92.)
Hymn 96, (Tune, Hollingside—331.)
Anthem—"Like as the Hart."
Collections for the poor.

NEW OMNIBUS FOR MALABAR HILL.

WITH the enterprise in the matter of providing travelling facilities for which they are so well known, the Bombay Omnibus Company have brought out from England a style of vehicle which is new on the roads of this side of India. It is an omnibus of the most recent English make, furnished, among other things not generally known in omnibuses, with plate glass windows, venetians, ventilated roof, and tempered steel springs. It is painted a rich Victoria blue, outside, and inside it is lined with a chaste white. The cushions, which are prettily bound with venetian cover, are stuffed and quilted with horse hair, and have a luxurious spring. The wheel caps and door handles are silver-plated, and from the roof a reading lamp is suspended—a very considerate arrangement. Servants' accommodation, raised roof seats, polished poles, and other special features give the new vehicle quite a splendid appearance, and as omnibuses go it must be the best in India. It is destined to run morning and evening between the Fort and Malabar Hill if a sufficient number of subscribers for seats can be secured. We have no doubt the enterprise will prove successful. It may enable business men who live at Malabar Hill to abandon the cost of private vehicles which are now necessary to go to and from the Fort; and others who may not fancy the ordinary run of public vehicles cannot be slow to appreciate the pleasure and comfort of travelling in so commodious a conveyance.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

FROM the gradation list of Judges and Assistant Judges as it stood on the 1st October last, we see that there are eight appointments of first grade Judges, at Rs. 2,325 each; three appointments of second grade Judges at Rs. 1,800 each; one appointment of a Joint Judge at Rs. 1,800; two appointments of Senior Assistant Judges at Rs. 1,200 each; two appointments of first grade Assistant Judges, at Rs. 900 each; three appointments of second grade Assistant Judges at Rs. 800 each; two appointments of third grade Assistant Judges at Rs. 600 each.

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POLICE APPOINMENTS.

From a gradation list of police officers as it stood on the 1st October last, we see that there are seven appointments of first grade Police Superintendents at Rs. 800 each; four appointments of second grade, Rs. 700 each; four appointments of third grade, Rs. 600 each; three appointments of fourth grade, Rs. 500 each; two appointments of first grade Assistant Superintendents, Rs. 500 each; two appointments second grade, Rs. 400 each.

THE GREGORYS.

The entertainments of this troupe continue to be fairly patronised. They have left the Grant Road Theatre, and will appear to-night in a commodious tent erected on the Esplanade. The prices of admission have been considerably reduced; and this, coupled with the change of "location," may induce a number of Fort residents to spend an evening in their company.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELS AND MONEY.

Nana Babajee, Succaram Wishwanath, and Purshotum Damodhur were charged with house-breaking and theft of diamonds, pearls, ornaments, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,393, the property of Dinnanath Bapujee. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Scoble appeared for the first, and Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle for the second and third prisoners.

Mr. Ferguson, in addressing the jury, said the facts and circumstances which he had to lay before them, in order to bring home the charge to the prisoners, would be to the following effect. It appears that the prosecutor is a gentleman residing with his family in a house on the Chewulwady or Colbhat road in the native town; and the house was his own property. On the night of the 17th August last, he retired to rest with his family, having previously fastened all the doors and windows. On the first storey was a hall, which led into a smaller room in which the household gods were kept. This latter was known as the worship-room, and contained a large wooden chest, in which were placed copper and brass caskets and small tin and wooden boxes containing diamonds, pearls, money in silver, currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,500, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 10,393. The whole of this property did not belong to the prosecutor, but a great portion had been placed with him for safe custody by his relatives, and he was what in law is known as the bailee. The large chest was fastened with a lock and also a padlock with a hasp. On the morning of the 18th August, prosecutor found the chest lying in an outer room with the lid open, and all the caskets and small boxes, with the property, gone. A gimlet, a chisel, a small hammer, a nail, a pair of shoes, and six false beards tied together with a string, were found lying on the ground in that room. The door of the worship-room, which had been fastened at night, was found open in the morning. Two windows of the hall had also been opened by somebody. It appeared that entrance had been effected through one of these windows, which looked over an out-house. There was a window of the worship-room, which opened into the hall, and this had been forced open. The padlock of the chest was lying on the ground, having been, apparently, wrenched off the hasp. It appeared the thieves got over the roof of the out-house, thence by one of the windows into the hall, and thence by the window, which was forced open, into the worship-room. They carried the chest into the outer room and ransacked the contents. The prosecutor had seen all the property safe on the morning of the 17th August, and nothing appeared to be wrong up to the time he retired to rest that day. On the 18th, a report was made to the police, who came and reconnoitred the premises and took away the gimlet, nail, chisel, shoes, and beards. In consequence of information received, the police arrested the first prisoner, who took them to the shop of one Hurgovin. This man, unfortunately, died before his evidence could be taken by a magistrate. However, he made some statements to the police in the presence of the first prisoner. He stated that the first prisoner had brought to him three ingots of gold and two of silver, that is about two or three days after the robbery. In consequence of what the first prisoner stated, the third was arrested. He was a turban-folder, and on searching his house the police found portions of the stolen property. He made certain statements to the police, and accompanied them and the prosecutor to the village of Chinchun-Tarrapore, beyond Bassein, and pointed out the second prisoner in his house there. The second prisoner was a relative of the prosecutor, and knew where the chest, containing the valuables, was kept. On the person of the second prisoner's wife were found some silver toes, which were identified by the prosecutor as his property. The second prisoner admitted having received them and other property from the first. He was taken into custody and brought to Bombay. One Govind Amritrao was also arrested about the same time, but he had been made Queen's evidence in this case. Both the second and third prisoners had made statements to the Commissioner of Police. The learned counsel for the prisoners, Mr. Ferguson said, would probably make an attack upon the informer. That was to a certain extent to be expected. The jury would only have to see how far his statement was corroborated by other witnesses. In the houses of the second and third prisoners, portions of the missing property were found and identified by the prosecutor, or at least they were traced to them. The case against the first prisoner was somewhat different, for the latter two prisoners had made confessions to the police. Now, in consequence of information given, the second and third prisoners pointed out to the police, in the presence of the first, a tank situated at Mahim. A diver was procured and, diving at a spot indicated by the second prisoner, he took out all the caskets and small boxes, with one exception, which had been removed from the prosecutor's chest. They were all empty. The second prisoner also pointed out a shed in an oart at Mahim, which belonged to the Khetry caste, where the police found a pair of bellows, a pair of pincers, crucibles, and a mould, which had been used by the prisoners in melting down the prosecutor's ornaments. It was a curious fact that this mould exactly fitted or corresponded with the size of the ingots which the first prisoner took to Hurgovin. The third prisoner pointed out a place in this oart where they had melted the ornaments, and showed how they had made ingots of them. The mallee of the oart would identify the first prisoner as having been in the company of the others. A shigram was engaged by the first prisoner to take them to Mahim, and the driver would also identify him. It was the first prisoner who bought the gimlet above referred to; and the person who sold it would be called to state that he sold it to him (first prisoner). This was the amount of corroboration which, Mr. Ferguson said, the informer would receive as to his accusation of the first prisoner. Then, there was the fact that the ingots of gold and silver offered for sale by the first prisoner fitted the earthen mould which was found in the oart at Mahim. If, however, upon the evidence which would be called, the jury could not convict the first prisoner along with the others, they could find him guilty of dishonestly receiving or dealing with stolen property.

Two or three witnesses were examined during the day, and the Court adjourned at 6 P.M. until this morning, when the evidence for the prosecution will be continued. The jury were to remain over night in charge of the Sheriff.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bombay, 24th November, 1871.

The following are the reports which have lately been received from the cotton districts regarding the prospects of the crop:—

Wurdha (Hingunghat), 22nd November.—A slight drizzle of rain, about 5 cents, fell on Sunday last, doing very considerable good to the late crops; since then the weather has been bright and all signs of rain have disappeared. During the week about 100 bojahs arrived here, and about 150 bojahs at Hingunghat.

Oomrawuttee, 22nd November.—Weather has been cloudy for the most of the week. It however now looks more settled. The damage done by the rain last week was quite trifling. A little new cotton of good quality is coming in daily. Natives are buying at equal to Rs. 247.

Sheagaum, 22nd November.—The weather here for the past week has been fine and of some service to the crops. Two or three light showers of rain fell on the evening of the 19th, but none since, although every evening clouds get up, but go off again. No picking has commenced in this district yet, but a week hence some of the early sown fields will be ripe.

Khamgaum, 22nd November.—Since I wrote you, on the 20th, regarding the crops, the weather has cleared up and is fine, bright, and cool. The late rains will have done a great deal of good to the cold weather crops, and we shall no doubt have gram and other grains that are now coming up very cheap this year which will to a great extent relieve the distress caused by the almost complete failure of the jowaree crop. As to the cotton I don't think it is far enough advanced for the rain to have done it any serious harm, nor was the rain heavy enough. I am inclined to think from what I have seen and heard lately, that the cotton crop in West Berar is in a much worse state than we have been yet led to suppose. I calculate that there will be a decrease of 40,000 bojas in this market alone. The total receipts up to the end of August were 130,000 bojas, equal to about 4,300 Bombay candies.

Broach, 23rd.—Since my last report the weather has assumed a more settled character, but thunder and clouds gather in the evening, and there are indications of rain to the west and south-west. The market is now firmer under the influence of improved Liverpool advices and native demand; but rates are not quotably higher. About 200 bales, for March and April delivery, have changed hands.

Randeer, 23rd.—The crop is in good order, but the boll worm is reported to have made its appearance, without, however, as yet doing serious injury.

Ahmedabad.—Heavy showers fell in this district on the 17th and 19th, and some slight damage to the jeria crop is reported.

Bhownuggur.—The weather during the past week was occasionally very cloudy, and strong breezes prevailed. The late fall of rain did no damage to the crop, which is reported to be in a flourishing state and in flower in some places. The market was dull. There are now about 1,000 bales of good cotton in stock, but the dealers are not inclined to sell them till they are in request at better prices.

Dhollera, 19th November.—On the 12th instant we had heavy rain and, from the quantity of water about the place, I should say two inches fell; the wind about twelve at night blew a perfect hurricane; several pattimars have been wrecked, and others had to throw cargo overboard. The impression appears to be that the late fall of rain will be beneficial to the crops in general. The plants about here are covered with "bolls" and look, if anything, better than they did a week ago. The principal shipments during the week have been on native account; the class of cotton now going forward "against contract" is far from good—this is not to be wondered at when natives buy "Sella Bella" only. Our market closes firm at Rs. 218 per Bombay candy.

Jas. Melville, General Manager.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE SALE OF VACANT GROUND IN MEADOW STREET.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said—As you are aware, gentlemen, this is an adjourned meeting in respect of which there is still some business—not much—to do. I believe there was a slight mistake in the figures as to the sanction of the sale of vacant ground in Meadow Street, which Dr. Hewlett, who is still temporarily in charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner, will be able to explain.

Dr. Hewlett—The mistake is this. The area stated to me as having been sold to Mr. Ardaseer Mehrban Eranee, and which was published in the paper that was circulated among the Justices, was 96 6/9ths square yards. It appears that after the completion of the sale, Mr. Ardaseer went to the Municipal Commissioner and obtained leave to include a small portion of the road so that instead of 96 6-9 the total area sold to him is 104 7-9 square yards. The sum received was the same as previously stated, namely, Rs. 8,906 1-7, so that it would reduce the average price per square foot to Rs. 85, which I am informed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee is a very fair price. I would therefore ask the Bench to sanction it by amending the minutes of the last meeting accordingly.

The meeting agreed to allow the minutes to be amended as desired.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

The following letters received from Government by the Chairman of the Bench were then read and recorded:—

No. 3,432 of 1871.
General Department.

To John Connon, Esq., Chairman of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 3,360, dated the 16th inst., I am directed to forward herewith, for communication to the Bench of Justices, copy of a Resolution No 3,431, which has this day been passed by Government on a letter, dated 12th November 1871, from Mr. Maidment tendering the resignation of his appointment of Controller of Municipal Accounts.—I have, &c.,

H. E. JACOMB,
For Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 22.

No. 3,431.
General Department.

Letter from Mr. W. Maidment, Collector, Municipal Accounts, dated 12th November 1871—Tendering the resignation of his appointment

Resolution.—Mr. Maidment should be referred to Government Resolution No. 3,354, dated the 16th inst., and told that in conformity with the directions therein contained, he should continue to carry on the duties of Controller of Municipal Accounts under the existing law until further orders.

H. E. JACOMB,
For Acting Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 22.

The Chairman—This letter is not brought regularly forward to-day, but in the present excited state of affairs we show you everything the moment we get it. It will be brought forward formally at the next special meeting on Monday week.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Chundabhoy then said—In my letter of the 28th October, to the Clerk of the Peace, I put forward three motions, the last one of which referred to a contoured survey and a contoured plan of the Vehar lake. Having since been able to find the contoured plan in Mr. Conybeare's second report, I must now beg to withdraw the third motion. The first motion is as follows:—

"That as far as practicable, no water of the Vehar lake be used for watering roads; that no water of the same lake be used for irrigational purposes; that such measures be adopted by the Municipal Commissioner as to him should appear most expedient for effectually preventing the waste of water through private service pipes; and that a grant of Rs. 3,000 be made to carry out certain suggestions of Mr. Walton to utilize well and tank water for the purpose of watering the roads, and that an additional monthly expenditure of Rs. 300 in the Water Works Department be sanctioned."

My second proposition I would beg to put in the following altered form, "That a Committee composed of Dr. Hewlett, Mr. T. Ormiston, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Khandass Muncharam, Mr. Narayen Dajee, and Mr. Hurrichund Sudasewjee, be appointed to consider and report upon the best practicable mode of purifying the Vehar water as soon as the necessity of doing it should become evident; and that the Acting Municipal Executive Engineer be requested to assist and aid in the preparation of plans for any requisite works." At the last meeting, when Dr. Blaney's important motion came on for discussion, I availed myself of the opportunity to give the Bench some statistics relative to the capacity of the lake, the expenditure of water, &c. In the course of my speech I now and then referred to a table which I had prepared, but which was not quite complete then. I have since published the table, and copies of it are now before you. I must say that I have prepared this table with the aid of what is contained in Mr. Conybeare's second report on the supply of water to Bombay, together with what is contained in his paper which he read some time ago before the Institution of Civil Engineers in England. I am also indebted to our Deputy Executive Engineer for furnishing me with valuable information regarding the fall of rain, and some other points, without which I should not have been able quite to complete all my calculations. I hope by my letter of the 28th October last, and by what I said before the meeting the other day, that I have plainly and clearly shown the desirability, if not the absolute necessity, of making use of the Vehar water with the greatest possible economy; and I have also shown, I hope, the necessity of taking some steps for purifying the water so soon as it should become necessary to do so. I have given the total capacity of the lake in this table, and the highest capacity of the lake, with the addition due to the eight inches of the level waste weir above what has been already ascertained by Captain Tulloch, and I now find the hotel capacity to be 11,028 million gallons. I have since got another small table ready in manuscript, which shows the quantity in million gallons of Vehar water expended during the last ten years. By the water being expended I of course mean the water that we have used, together with what has been lost by evaporation and so forth. And I find, taking the average of the last ten years, that our expenditure for the dry months—that is for eight months of the year—is 3,300 million gallons, and that the expenditure during the monsoon is 1,457 million gallons, making a total expenditure during the year of 4,757 million gallons. I also find that the year before dam No. 3 was repaired there was an expenditure of 4,979 million gallons, and the year after of 4,431 million gallons. I refer to the repairs executed under the care of Mr. Russel Aitken. Again, the year before dams Nos. 2 and 3 were repaired by Captain Tulloch there was an expenditure of Rs. 5,013 million gallons, and the year afterwards of 4,741 million gallons only.

The Chairman—Do you intend to conclude with a motion, Mr. Chandabhoy?

Mr. Maclean—Mr. Chandabhoy is speaking to the motion.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I am obliged to refer to the capacity of the lake in order to enforce my argument. I have not much more to say on this subject now.

The Chairman—Oh yes, you are quite in order.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—During the last ten years there has been an expenditure of 47,569 million gallons. If we take the average rainfall for the last ten years at Vehar I find that about 87 inches of rain is sufficient for our annual wants. However, I am going to calculate this in another fashion and check the result. So far as the expenditure of water is concerned the calculation is as accurate as can be expected from the reported observations. I have no further remarks to make, and I shall leave the consideration of these two motions to the Bench of Justices. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Knapp—Before Captain Tulloch went to England he thought it desirable——

The Chairman—Do you rise to second this motion?

Dr. Knapp—I rise to propose a rider to it.

The Chairman—We must have it seconded first.

Mr. Ruggonath Narayen—I beg to second the propositions, and in doing so will only make one remark. They enjoin economy and some measures being taken when the necessity arises for purifying the water. I am not an engineer, and cannot, therefore, speak authoritatively of quantities and qualities, but on the score of these things alone I think much advocacy is not necessary in commending the two propositions to your favourable consideration. I have, therefore, much pleasure in recommending to you that every economy should be used in the expenditure of water from the Vehar lake. The watering of the roads with that kind of water is certainly very objectionable, considering the very scanty supply now remaining in the lake.

The words "as far as practicable" were inserted after the words "that, in the first clause of the proposition," on the suggestion of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.

Mr. Nusserwanjee remarked that that was a very indefinite term.

The Chairman—You have got officers who are in some measure responsible, and you cannot bind them down so closely. You had better take the water in hand yourself, Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy. You cannot bind executive officers who have a sufficient sense of responsibility for their actions, and therefore I think you might accept the suggestion.

The names of Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyst to Government, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, were then added to the proposed committee.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—Builders and spinning companies use a great deal of Vehar water.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee—And they pay for it.

Dr. Hewlett—The saving in Vehar water by using tank and well water for watering roads would amount to about 336,000 gallons a day. There are 112 water carts, each holding 300 gallons, and each are filled ten times a day, which gives that amount. During the eight dry months that amounts to 80,640,000 gallons. For some time past Mr. Walton and myself have been anxious to save the Vehar water, and we submitted a joint report in the first quarter of 1870. I mentioned it also in my first quarter's report for that year. We proposed to utilize various tanks throughout Bombay, and to use the water in them for watering roads. There would be two objects gained by that. In the first place you would save the Vehar water, and in the next place you would empty the tanks, which would give an excellent opportunity for cleaning them. They are very dirty. I know, as Coroner, that a number of people get into tanks, stick fast in the mud at the bottom, and are drowned. When the Bhooleshwur tank was last cleared out, I found the cranium of a poor Hindoo, who has never received funeral rites, and I believe his cranium remains in my office to this day. I believe he was a Hindoo, because I do not think anyone else would have gone into so filthy a tank. (Laughter.) The trustees of the Mombadavie tank were under notice last year to clean it out, but they asked to be let off on account of the great expense it would entail upon them. If we were allowed to use tank water I have no doubt the trustees would be very glad. In my letter to the Chairman, I asked that the sum of Rs. 3,000 might be granted by the Bench, to put up the necessary wheels. It is necessary that there should be wheels for the purpose of raising water and putting it into the carts. For that purpose the money is asked, and I trust the Bench will not refuse it. I also ask for a monthly expenditure of Rs. 300, for of course the turning of these wheels necessitates the employment of a large number of coolies. I am quite sure we must all be indebted to Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy for his having taken such great pains to clearly describe dangers we run regarding the Vehar lake, and I hope the Bench will pass both his propositions. There is a very large amount of Vehar water used for irrigation—42,250 gallons it was stated. The railways also use a very large quantity, but I believe—I am not speaking with certainty—the railway companies pay for it at a reduced rate for certain advantages they give us in the way of haulage of our trains. But that, of course, would be laid before the committee. I have over and over again pressed upon Mr. Crawford the necessity of having meters for private service pipes. But there has always been an insuperable difficulty in the way—this dreadful difficulty of a deficiency in our cash balances. We have never had any money to order these things out from home. There could be a great saving in the expenditure of water if we were to get what are called water waste preventers, which I saw in operation in nearly all the large towns in England. They effect an enormous saving. Messrs. Guest and Grimes, of Rotherham, have invented one which appears to work admirably; and others of similar nature have been invented by Messrs. Kennedy and other large firms. But the question of affixing water waste preventers to private service pipes must, I fear, stand over until you have more money, and can pay for what you order. Dr. Hewlett concluded by suggesting the addition of the last clause in Mr. Nusserwanjee's first proposition, as it appears above, which was done accordingly.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—With reference to that clause, will you permit me to enquire in respect to the contract that has been given for watering the roads, whether the Municipality is bound to supply water to the contractor?

Dr. Hewlett—As far as I remember, we are not bound, but I am not sure on that point. The question of this contract, I may mention, has been referred to the solicitor to the Corporation, at the wish of Mr. Hope, with whom I had an interview yesterday.

Mr. Nowrojee—Because I have been given to understand that that contract is an improvident one, and that great reductions could be effected in it.

Dr. Hewlett—I do not know whether the contract can be broken. That will be a question for the solicitor to settle.

Mr. Junardhun S. Gadgill asked when the contract was given.

Dr. Hewlett—It was given in 1869 or 1870, and I believe it expires on the 30th September 1872. The question has been referred to the solicitor to see whether the Municipality is legally bound by the contract, or whether it can be repudiated.

Mr. Nowrojee—I think a report should be invited on the subject of the contract, and if it be found that the Bench is not under a legal obligation to abide by it, it should be repudiated, and that course, I am assured, would result in a very considerable saving.

The Chairman—If you intend to propose a resolution on this subject you should have given notice of it. Another meeting will be called for Monday week, previous to which, if you think proper, you can give notice to rescind an illegal contract or one to which we are not bound, and if you do, I am sure that every gentleman and Justice here will be very much obliged to you. But these off-hand observations make us look so weak.

Mr. Nowrojee—They are pertinent to the questions we are discussing.

The Chairman—Do you move anything consistently with the order of business?

Mr. Nowrojee—I throw it out simply. I am not prepared with any formal resolution.

The Chairman—You throw it out. I am obliged to throw it out, too! (Laughter.) If you will give notice of any formal resolution to resume a contract—as we are rescinding things in these days—I shall be very glad, for we are all glad to prevent any needless expenditure in the Municipality.

Mr. Nowrojee—We want some information about it.

Dr. Hewlett—The information has been obtained for Mr. Hope.

The Chairman—If you give notice at least four days prior to the next meeting, I shall be obliged to you; but up to that time I think you must consent to let the matter stand over.

Dr. Blaney—With regard to the economy of our water, I think there is an universal assent to the proposition of Mr. Nusserwanjee's. It is only a continuation of a suggestion I made to Mr. Crawford before he went away, which he promised to carry out, and which I believe the Municipality is now honestly endeavouring to carry out, as far as is consistent with the position in which the Municipality is placed. With reference to the second part of Mr. Nusserwanjee's resolution, it seems to me that it is much too late in the season to nominate this committee for any useful purpose to carry out any purpose of the purification of the water of that lake. It is not as if we were dealing with some chemicals in a wash-hand basin. It is a vast lake, which for 12 years has not been touched. There has been only one committee appointed, and that was in 1865, when a very heavy death-rate in the month of May—200 per cent above the average mortality of that month. This committee consisted nearly of the same members as those proposed at present. As that is so long ago, and as the Municipal Commissioner is not here, perhaps it will be of interest to the Bench—I will not take up one minute of your time longer than is necessary—to go once more into this question, and let us clearly understand what is the question of the quality of the water, and what are our powers of purifying it, making it wholesome, and preserving the health of the town. That committee proposed the removal of the rank vegetation of the lake, by scraping the lake all round as it subsided, removing all rank impurities which were exposed to the sun, and other deleterious influences, and there the committee's labours ended. This recommendation seemed almost impossible to be carried out, but it was quite evident that there was a vast proportion of what we would call rank vegetation within the lake, which is sent into the city along with the water—a large amount of rank matter which after filtration may leave the water fit for drinking. The poor, however, who have no means of purifying the water, have to drink that impurity, and as the lake subsides they will have to drink it in this coming hot season of 1872. I admit there are some very able scientific members placed upon this committee, but I believe their attempts to purify the water during the coming hot season, will be of no avail. It is a question which should have been decided long before, and I mentioned to the Bench several months ago, that on my own responsibility as an individual Justice, I had entered into communication with the Municipal Commissioner in that respect. It appears that we have three resources of purifying this water on a very large scale. The first is by filter beds; but we need not consider this now as it would cost a large some of money and as it would throw the water down much lower than it is now, there would hardly be pressure enough to send it into the city in a sufficiently large quantity. The second was the proposition of Dr. Leith's Committee as it is called. He was Scientific Commissioner and President. His proposition was to weed the lake, which by a very large expenditure, and by a very skilfully adapted process, might possibly be done. It would be very undesirable—and my private opinion was—I do not pretend to know much about the matter—that if it was ordered to be carried out when the reservoir was very low with the relative quantity of impurity, and the quality of the water so great, it would be a very great mistake. These two processes then having been got rid of, we come to the third—that of supplying to the lake a rapidly growing vegetation, which, in the process of its growth would amply oxidise the water of the lake, and send it into the city more pure than it is. That would not get rid of all vegetable matter, but as the water would be considerably purer, it would be much better than it is now. With reference to this process, I think it might easily be accomplished by introducing into the lake the Canadian weed, a few plants of which could be brought over at the trivial expense of one hundred or two hundred rupees. If that had been done as early as May or June last, when I believe it could have been done, we should not perhaps have wanted this committee of purification, but the committee's duties, if it had been formed, would have consisted simply in watching the growth of this plant on the purification of the water, so that they would be enabled to decide whether it had any appreciable effect or not. The reason why Mr. Crawford did not carry out this suggestion I may briefly mention to you. The correspondence is not yet closed. Reference was made to Professor Franklin, who perhaps we shall all admit to be one of the best water authorities in Great Britain. The case appears to have been put by Mr. Maconochie, but in a way in which the Professor was not able to understand the actual position of the lake with reference to the quality of the water, for he said, "why not use filter beds?" There the question ends. Filter beds might be used after spending a great many lakhs of rupees. We should have to raise our dams, increase our gathering ground, and that would involve an expenditure of a deal of money. I need not proceed further with that question. He also stated, at the same time, that if filter beds could not be used, the growth of the Canadian weed acted best in very foul water. This being the case, in like proportion to the impurity of the water, would be its rapidity of growth. In very dirty water it would grow very quickly, in less dirty water its progress would be less rapid. I believe that that is about the first question the committee would have to consider. As I remarked just now, the correspondence is not yet concluded. I have written a further letter to Mr. Crawford respecting Professor Franklin's report, showing that he was not properly informed of the state of matters in Bombay, and I believe, on a further representation, Mr. Crawford would have proceeded to ask the Bench for this small and insignificant expenditure, for supplying the waters of the Vehar lake with a rapidly-growing kind of vegetation; but he postponed the question till the publication of Captain Tulloch's report, but since then the question of Municipal Reform and one question or another has come up so rapidly, that my letter has had to remain on my desk for several months. If, however, I can be of any service to the committee which Mr. Nusserwanjee has recommended, I shall be very happy to place the correspondence, so far as it has gone on my part and that of Mr. Crawford, before this committee. There may not be much in it, but it appears to me that this is all that can be done in the present season. Whether it will have any effect on the water in April and May next, I have very much doubt. I think we are at the mercy of circumstances, and shall have to submit to our fate. I say it was not intelligent, it was not right, in the gentlemen who look after the affairs of this Municipality to have allowed the water of the Vehar lake to remain uncared for, during a period of 12 years, except by the sitting of only one Commission. There is no other question on which the health of this community depends so much as upon the abundant supply of pure water. What is this community but a community of water-drinkers? It was a great omission in the way things have been conducted in this Municipality. Nothing has astonished me more, in carrying on this correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner, than to find that this scheme has always been referred to the Executive Engineer instead of the Health Officer. Now, without wishing to say anything against the Municipal Engineer, I think he should be responsible for the works themselves. (Hear, hear.) Certainly not for the quality of the water supplied. Nothing, I say, astonished me more than that this correspondence had to go through the Engineer's Department, while the Health Department did not touch it at all. It strikes me that if there is any duty connected with the Health Department, that of securing pure water is one of the first.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—Would not the appointment of this committee rather accelerate all that you wish the Bench to do?

Dr. Blaney—I am speaking about one arrangement which, to my mind, seems to need immediate correction, and that is calling upon the Health Officer to become responsible for the purity of the water supply. I have spent a great deal of time on this question. I do not wish to speak for speaking's sake, neither do I wish it to be thought that I have taken up the subject as a hobby-horse. I do not like going on committees. I have, however, been a very willing horse in these matters, ever since I have had the honour of holding Her Majesty's commission of the Peace. I have never objected to go on committees, and I have done my best—(hear, hear,)—and on this large committee, which is to enquire into such a very important matter, I will endeavour to do my best, as I have done on all other occasions. I thought it right to mention how far this question had received any elucidation, so as to show the Bench that there is an urgent necessity for doing something with reference to improving the quality of the water at Vehar.

Dr. Hewlett—I may be permitted to offer one or two remarks in explanation of what has fallen from Dr. Blaney. I cannot accept blame in this respect. I agree with him that the analysis of the water supply to the people is one of the most important duties of the Health Officer; but I have asked you, till I am sick of asking, for the only means of testing the quality of the water, and you have always refused. You might as well ask an engineer to look at a pane of glass and tell you of what it is composed without the means of examining it, as ask me to test the quality of water without a laboratory!

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—There is the Government chemical analyser.

Dr. Hewlett—There is, but he has refused, and I believe rightly, to have the burden thrown upon him which legitimately belongs to the Health Officer of this city, and until you give me a laboratory, I am powerless to analyse the quality of the water. I know there is well water drank in this city which is full of impurities, but I can only go and smell, and taste, and look at it, and that does not do much good. I quite agree with Dr. Blaney about the excellence of the Canadian weed. Last time I was at home I enquired about this weed among other matters, and I was told that engineers objected to it on account of its wonderful rapidity of growth, and that they found it got into the water pipes and choked them. I merely mention this fact, to show that it has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. I agree however with Dr. Blaney that it is a weed that is worth trying, but I think there is another weed, indigenous to Bombay, which is also well worth trying—I do not know the botanical name of it—but it is quick growing, and is to be found in some of the tanks in this city, and I believe it does a great deal towards purifying the water in them. I have made one or two experiments with it, but as the results have not been perfectly conclusive, I have not thought it worth while to bring the matter forward.

Dr. Knapp—I am informed that an apparatus necessary for analysing the water can be bought for Rs. 150 or Rs. 200.

Dr. Hewlett—Dr. Knapp is very good to tell me of this wonderful apparatus, but I have not been accustomed to work in that fashion. Dr. Knapp is an assistant-surgeon, and has been taught at Netley, where probably an apparatus of the kind to which he alludes is used. But it is not my way of doing business, and unless I have proper tools I will not go to work.

Dr. Knapp—My authority is the laboratory supplied by Government.

Dr. Hewlett—To assistant-surgeons.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee threw out a suggestion that the words "by builders" should be added to the resolution, which was accepted by the mover and seconder.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—Why should you give water to mills and railways and refuse it to builders?

Dr. Hewlett—The water will have to be stopped at the dhobies' lines. The dhobies use a great quantity of water, and Government only pays a very small rate for it.

Mr. Maxwell—We have yet to ascertain whether the water is bad or not. At the time to which Dr. Blaney refers the impurity of the water was owing to an experiment of drawing off the water at a very low level, and not from the surface. We have yet to learn that the water is bad in quality.

Dr. Blaney—The water is never drawn from the surface.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee moved an amendment that the words "for building purposes" be omitted from the resolution.

The Chairman—Mr. Narayen is known to be a large house-owner.

Mr. Maclean—I really think it would be very dangerous to pass a resolution of this kind until we have a report on the way in which this water is actually used, otherwise we might cut off the supply when it is used for the most necessary and useful purposes. We have no information to go upon, and, with all admiration for Dr. Blaney's earnestness, and that of the other gentlemen who have advocated this water question, there is some risk of going a little too fast in the matter. We passed a very important resolution at the last meeting concerning the Vehar water supply, for bringing in another lake as an auxiliary; and now we are appointing a committee, and yet we find that upon the most important question of the purifying of the water—and I for my part have not yet found that there is anything wrong with it—that doctors disagree about the smallest matters connected with it. I think it is very dangerous to pass abstract resolutions of this kind until we have exact data to go upon.

The Chairman—I hope, gentlemen, you will excuse me for making one or two general remarks. It is very desirable that we should have a long notice of the precise terms of all resolutions. We are going to have a special general meeting on Monday, 4th of December, about thirteen days from this time. If any gentleman considers to-morrow morning what he would like to propose, then there would be ample time for him to give notice, and I would almost entreat gentlemen not to come up with a thing which may be simply within the terms of legality. It is very desirable that we should consider things well.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee.—Then perhaps you will allow Mr. Nusserwanjee's second proposition to stand over. I think it would be very unfair to allow one gentleman to play his fountains with Vehar water, and to refuse another gentleman next door to use water from the same lake for building purposes.

Dr. Hewlett—The gentlemen who use Vehar water for their fountains have been written to on this subject, and it will be stopped.

Mr. Maclean—What guarantee have you that your notice will be obeyed?

Dr. Hewlett—If they do not take notice of a civil letter the water will be cut off.

Mr. Kahandas Muncharam seconded Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee's amendment with respect to leaving out the words "for building purposes." The amendment was then put to the meeting and carried by a majority of 22 against 5.

The Chairman—It is carried, to my extreme regret. It is tyranny.

Mr. Janardhun S. Gadgill—May I ask the Municipal Commissioner whether the establishment in connection with the Fire Brigade could not be utilised for drawing water?

The Chairman—Oh, I cannot allow this. Sit down, Sir. I beg to request you to sit down. We must have no more irregularities. The question now before the Bench is as to the motion. I presume that having carried Mr. Narayen's amendment, you will accept the resolution. ("No, No.")

Mr. Maclean—This amendment having been carried, reduces, in my opinion, the motion to an absurdity, because if you decide to allow water for building purposes, where can you draw the linee? The net result of this resolution will be to increase the expenditvre of the Water Works Department by Rs. 300 a month. How can you tell water will not be used for building purposes?

Mr. Narayen—Under the bye-laws the Commissioner has power to regulate the supply of Vehar water.

Mr. Janardhun repeated his question, adding that the Fire Brigade was not daily engaged, and there was no use of incurring a permanent expenditure of Rs. 300 a month when their labour could be had for nothing.

Dr. Hewlett—I am not the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Janardhun—O, I forgot, I mean the gentleman temporarily in charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Hewlett—Even the gentleman temporarily in charge of the office of the Municipality cannot answer that question.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

Dr. Hewlett—Might there be any exception made in the case of the Victoria Gardens, which belongs to the Municipality?

Mr. Narayen—The resolution is passed.

Dr. Hewlett—Then it will affect your own property.

Mr. Narayen—You will have to bring forward a resolution and have it rescinded next week. (Laughter.)

THE CENSUS OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. Hewlett said that on the 26th August 1868 the Bench passed a resolution that it was desirable that the census of Bombay should be taken, and asked Government to contribute towards the expenses therefor. Government, however, replied that as the general census of the whole country was to be taken, a special census of Bombay would not be necessary. Government had now determined to make a census of the whole of India, and out of the general funds allotted for the work Rs. 12,000 had been given for Bombay. But the Bench might conceive this sum would be scarcely all that would be necessary to do the work completely. Government proposed to divide the entire population into only five classes—Hindoos, Buddhists, Mussalmans, Christians, and all others. Therefore many other classes, such as Parsees, Chinese, and Jews—(laughter)—would be left without any information being obtained regarding them. It could not be told how many Parsees died or lived in a year in Bombay; in fact the whole town and island would be treated without distinction from any other place in India, so that the information that would be given would be meagre and so unsatisfactory as to give no statistics almost with the exception of the entire number of males and females. Even in the mortuary returns that were issued in Bombay the population was divided into fourteen castes. These had been again divided. For example the Hindoo deaths had been shown in 59 castes and there were seven different out-castes. The Jains were divided into 28 tribes, and the Mussalmans were shown under 9 headings. Again, Bombay had been divided, for police purposes, into six divisions; these again had been subdivided into 27 sections, and the number of persons dying in each of those sections had been shown. In reference to the taking of the Census, the island had been divided into 669 beats, and about 146 families had been calculated to each beat. To each beat a sepoy was appointed, whose duty it would be to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the particulars of his beat. 1,300 enumerators would be required for the shore work and 15 for the harbour. If the Bench would grant this Rs. 12,000 it was calculated that over 700 of these enumerators would be engaged for twelve days, and it would be their duty to fill in what was called descriptive registers—that is, forms divided into 34 heads, and containing information that would be useful to all departments of the Municipality—especially to the Police Commissioner, the Assistant Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer. The remaining 654 enumerators would be supplied by Government free of cost for two days—namely, on the day on which the schedules were to be distributed, and the day on which they were collected. If the Bench were to refuse, through motives of false economy, to take this opportunity of getting a cheap census, they would hereafter, when they wished a useful enumeration of the residents of Bombay, their different castes, and in what proportion they were distributed in the different districts, find themselves unable to do it so cheaply or so effectively as they might do at the present time. The last census cost Rs. 25,000, and a really trustworthy census could not be had now for less than Rs. 30,000 perhaps, and Government giving the Municipality at present the benefit of the services of its officers could not fail to reduce to the Municipality the general cost of making its special census. Dr. Hewlett believed he did not need to dilate, before an assembly like the Bombay Bench of Justices, upon the great importance of having all the information that was proposed to be got in the special census. In these descriptive census papers, the Bench would not only have facts embodied regarding houses, but also cattle. In reference to a cattle census, the Municipal officers were anxious to see whether the wheel-tax was not largely evaded, which he believed it to be. (Hear, hear.) It would be also useful to get at the number of milch cattle in the island. The state of the registration returns he knew to be very dreadful, and on that score alone he would implore the Bench to give the grant if they possibly could. The Health Department had been always in great dread regarding the truth of the published statistics. He himself had never been able to state what he believed to be the real mortality, because his principal factor, the return of the population, had not been made. He also wanted to know the number of children living and dying in Bombay. It was supposed by many people that the death-rate of any place gave the pulse, as it were, of its sanitary condition, but he believed that a far better gauge was the correct returns of the infant mortality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Narayen Wassudew—Who paid the expenses of the last European census in Bombay?

Dr. Hewlett—Government, I believe.

Mr. Narayen—But I believe it was the Municipality who had to pay for it.

Dr. Hewlett—You are a member of the Finance Committee, and probably know better than I do.

Dr. Blaney—I would be very apt to second this, but I would ask first whether the Municipality and the Government would share equally?

Dr. Hewlett—O yes, they will.

Dr. Blaney—And there will be no further expenditure for us?

Dr. Hewlett—I ought to have spoken of this before, but being rather bashful I forgot to say what I had to say. The whole cost, spread over printing, distribution of the schedules, &c., will amount to only Rs. 22,275.

Mr. Janadhun S. Gadgill wished to know whether the employés of the Health Department would give their assistance as enumerators.

Dr. Hewlett—My employés would of course give their assistance, but not as enumerators. The employés under me in the Health Department have quite enough to do already, and they could not possibly do much more. We are wrought day and night, and if you go on you will soon put on the last straw that breaks the camel's back. (A laugh.) What I have stated does not amount to Rs. 24,000, and I do not care if I tell you the reason. (Very confidentially)—I always believe it is right to have a little margin. (Laughter, and "Ha, ha! he always like to have a margin," from Major Payne-Barras.) But I can assure you that while the money is under my care not a rupee shall be spent more than can be helped. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney—I have very much pleasure in supporting the appeal of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay Presidency for money to carry out this work. I have engaged myself in subjects connected with the public health of this city, and I must confess that for years past labour devoted to the work has been almost fruitless, and even to go on for ten or twenty years in the same way would produce very small results. The brain might be bothered, and the night expended in thought in endeavouring to elucidate the matters connected with the public health, but the result would be most discouraging. It has been the custom, when any dawn of a sanitary fact has occurred to a person, that when he looks into our sanitary statistics, he rises up with disappointment. (Hear, hear.) And so with reference to the infant mortality, which Dr. Hewlett laid so much stress upon, we actually know nothing of it. It is simply a disgrace to a large Municipality like this, drawing such large revenues from the people, that we are unable to supply them with the benefits sanitary inquiry is calculated to give. (Hear, hear.) I have here a a return of the imperial census which is to be taken all over India, and I find it demands very little information. Evidently the idea of Government has been to interfere as little as possible with the prejudices of an ignorant people. I need hardly say that such a small number of enumerators, and the plan of dividing all India into very large sections, will be utterly useless for the purposes of Municipalities. Health considerations will derive very little advantage from tables of this kind. But when we come to the descriptive registers of the census we find them to be drawn out purely for Municipalities, and the information asked in them is of vital importance to such cities as this is, although they might be of comparatively little use to Government. I have gone through the headings in these registers, and I find them very complete. I believe it is still necessary to make some alterations, which only require to be suggested, and before the day of enumeration comes I believe the defects will be remedied. I think we shall find, if we enter this sort of joint-stockery with the Government that we shall get the best of the bargain—two-thirds, I should say the Municipality would get to Government's one third. Seeing also that it will be so valuable for the use of our sanitary officers, I do not believe that this Bench will object to give this Rs. 12,000, however inopportune the time might be for making the grant, and of course that the time is inopportune happens to be only a misfortune. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Blaney then went on to enumerate some of the defects in the census columns which appeared to him requiring alteration, particularly the making more clear whether unmarried persons would fall to be considered under the head "family," and concluded by saying that the he had no doubt that, with an officer of such undoubted ability as Dr. Lumsdaine at the head of the Sanitary Commission and with the management of the census, the Bench would find their grant of Rs. 12,000 returned to them with very ample profit. (Applause.)

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—I will support this resolution, because I think that a correct and reliable census is absolutely necessary to discover the incidence of taxation—(hear, hear)—besides necessary sanitary details. I think if we spend Rs. 12 000 on such a work we shall spend our money very well indeed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shapoorjee Bengalee—I think that under the present condition of our Municipality we ought to be content with the Government census. I am more confirmed in this when I look at the schedule. One side is devoted to males, and the other for females. Then we will be told the names of the person, the age, whether infant or not, the religion, the caste, the race or nationality, the occupation, whether actually under the instruction of a school or not, whether able to read or write, and so on. I think this is sufficient.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—But you won't get all that information.

Mr. Shapoorjee—Oh, yes, you will.

Mr. Narayen (to Dr. Lumsdaine)—Will you take the census of Bombay without our contribution?

Dr. Lumsdaine—Yes, but according only to the Government schedules.

Mr. Nowrojee Fardonjee—I think the Municipality ought first to consider their purse. I should be the last person to depreciate the advantages of a good census, but we must first consider whether we are in a position to afford this grant. Is there any money available for that purpose? ("Oh, oh.") I think the answer Dr. Hewlett will give us is "No."

Dr. Hewlett—I think there is some money available. I think there is a surplus of a lakh.

Major Payne-Barras—"Divide, divide."

Mr. Nowrojee—I say we cannot afford, in the present state of our finances, to appropriate so large a sum for that census. The details to be furnished in the general census of the whole Presidency of Bombay, which must include the town of Bombay, will be sufficient for all urgent wants and practical purposes.

Dr. Blaney—No.

Mr. Nowrojee—I submit that they will. Since we are not in a condition to lay out this large sum of money, I think the Bench ought to refuse to comply with this motion.

Major Payne-Barras—"O divide, divide!"

The Chairman—Perhaps Dr. Lumsdaine has a word to say in the matter.

Dr. Lumsdaine—I do not wish to say anything.

The Chairman—I thought Dr. Lumsdaine might have had something to say, seeing that he has written a letter on the subject which must have appealed to the good sense of the Municipality. I am disappointed with my friend Mr. Nowrojee for the first time in my life. (A laugh.) I should deplore so melancholy a conclusion as that the Municipality cannot spend Rs. 12,000 on an object of so much usefulness. (Hear, hear.) However, gentlemen, full notice of this motion has been given, and it is for you to decide.

Mr. Maxwell—I may mention one fact to show how much in need we are of a correct census. About two years ago, there was a prospect of an English company being started to insure Parsee lives, but they could obtain no information whatever as to the duration of Parsee life, and the result was that the business had to be given up, though I have no doubt it would have proved a very remunerative one.

Mr. Shapoorjee Bengalee—The agents of the company could not have made proper inquiries, or they would have found that the Parsees keep a complete register of both their deaths and marriages.

The Chairman—It does not matter much now.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew—Another illustration is that some time ago the Bench appointed a Committee, known as Mr. Chaplin's Committee, and it is well-known that the efforts of that committee fell through because they found there was no reliable data to work upon. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Baker—The Bench have got enough money to give a regular gift of Rs. 3,000 to Mr. Hope, and why should we refuse a request like this? (Hear, hear, and ironical cheers.) I may say the Bench have actually given Rs. 6,000 away to Mr. Hope, because we ought to have got his services for Rs. 2,500 a month. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee Fardonjee—But that money will be amply repaid to us.

The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting, and the vote was taken.

The resolution was carried all but unanimously, and amidst applause.

[To be Continued.]

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Wednesday, 22nd November, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ARITHMETIC.
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.
[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The distance of the sun from the earth is ninety-one millions seven hundred and seventy-six thousand miles, and light travels from the former to the latter in seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds; find the velocity of light per second. 3

2. Find the G. C. M. of 441441 and 844272; and the L. C. M. of 7, 11, 21, 63, 91, 99, 117, 143. 8

3. Define a fraction, and prove that the value of a fraction is not altered if we multiply both its numerator and denominator by the same whole number. 10

Bring $\left(\frac{5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}\text{ of }2\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}+4\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{12}}+\frac{2\frac{1}{7}}{4\frac{4}{5}}\right)\div 21\frac{28}{29}$ of $3\frac{19}{206}$ cwt. to the fraction of $4\frac{1}{7}$ ton.

4. State and prove the rules for reducing, terminating, and circulating decimals into their equivalent vulgar fractions. Ex. ·03125. and $\cdot\dot{7}2\dot{9}$.

Find the value of—

·03125 of Rs. 2 + $\cdot\dot{7}2\dot{9}$ of Rs. $3\frac{1}{12}$ + $\cdot\dot{7}2\dot{9}$ of Rs. $2\frac{5}{8}$.

5. If 10 horses and 98 sheep can be kept 9 days for £37-17s.-6d.; what sum will [redacted] 216 sheep for 40 days? supp[redacted] as much as 76 sheep. 10

6. If the par of exchang[redacted] lings for the Indian rupee, b[redacted] exchange for Rs. 540 ans. [redacted] London for £51-1s.; h[redacted] par is the rate of exchange? 10

7. Distinguish between [redacted] The interest on a certain su[redacted] years is Rs. 825, and the disc[redacted] is Rs. 645, simple interest being reckoned in both cases. Find the rate per cent per annum, and the sum. 10

8. A person desires to paper his room with postage stamps: the room is 14 feet 9 inches long, 9 feet 3 inches broad, and 10 feet 6 inches high; it contains two windows, each $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4 feet, and 3 doors each 6 feet by 3 feet; a postage stamp is 15/16 inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad. Find the number of postage stamps required to cover the room. 15

9. A person invests 1250 gold mohurs in the Government five per cent rupee stock at 105. The stock is converted subsequently to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at 95. Find the difference in his income, each gold mohur being considered equivalent to Rs. 17. 12

10. A certain number of persons agree to subscribe as many pies each as there are subscribers; the whole subscription being Rs. 5,197 14 ans. 9 pies. How many subscribers were there? 10

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]
ALGEBRA.
T. Cook, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.
[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Required the product of $\sqrt[3]{a}$ and $\sqrt[5]{\frac{2}{a}}$ 5

2. Find the value of $\frac{x^4-a^4}{x^2-2ax+a^2}\div\frac{x^2+ax}{x-a}$ 8

3. Find the value of $\frac{1}{4a^3(a+x)}+\frac{1}{4a^3(a-x)}+\frac{1}{2a^2(a^2+x^2)}$ 10

4. Find the greatest common measure of— $6x^3+13x^2+6x$ and $8x^3+6x^2-9x$ 9

5. Extract the square root of— $a^4-2a^3+\frac{3}{2}a^2-\frac{a}{2}+\frac{1}{16}$ 9

6. Reduce to its lowest terms the following fraction— $\frac{x^4+7x^3+7x^2-15x}{x^3-2x^2-13x+110}$ 10

7. Solve the equation— $\frac{6x+13}{15}-\frac{3x+5}{3x-25}=\frac{2x}{5}$ 8

8. Solve the equations— 15

(a) $u+2x+y+2z=3$.
(b) $2u+x+2y+z=3$.
(7) $u+2x+12y+z=21$.
(8) $u+x+6y+z=10$.

9. A farmer parting with his stock sells to one person 9 horses and 7 cows for Rs. 3,000, and to another at the same price 6 horses and 13 cows for the same sum. What was the price of each? 12

10. A garrison had sufficient provisions for 30 months, but at the end of 4 months the number of troops was doubled, and 3 months after it was reinforced with 400 men more, on which account the provisions lasted only 15 months altogether. Required the number of men in the garrison before the augmentation took place. 14

SUSPENSION OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF CALCUTTA.

The *Englishman* of Wednesday says:—

Beyond expressing our extreme regret at the decision in the accompanying letter, we defer all comment announced thereon until we learn what action has been taken with respect to the conduct of Mr. Hogg.

H. L. Harrison, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, to J. B. Roberts, Esq., Magistrate of Police and Coroner for the Town of Calcutta, Fort William, dated 21st November 1871.

In continuation of Order No. 4,958, dated 9th ultimo, and with reference to letter No. 87 of the 14th instant, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to inform you that he has felt it his duty to suspend you from the office of Coroner and Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta, from the afternoon of this date until further orders. Mr. Charles Miller has been appointed to relieve you of the charge of these offices.

TEA PLANTING IN KANGRA.

In his reply to the Rajahs and Chiefs in Darbar at Palampur, for a copy of which we are indebted to *Indian Public Opinion*, the Viceroy made the following remarks on tea planting in the Kangra district:—"The culture of tea, which is a branch of agriculture till lately unknown in this district, appears now to be beginning to flourish. I deeply regret the disappointments which have been met with by some of those who first embarked in this pursuit. They were the pioneers who had much to contend with and much to learn. I trust, now that the worst is over, that a good time is coming, and that the production of a commodity which has now become almost a necessity of life throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world, will bring wealth and plenty to this and many other communities in India who are engaged in its cultivation. I am pleased to hear that so good a feeling prevails between the European owners of the tea plantations and the native labourers, and that there is every reason to believe there is no possibility that the differences which have arisen between the European employer and the native labourer in other parts of India in somewhat similar pursuits are likely here to occur. It also augurs well for the future development of this industry to find that some Chiefs, Rajahs, and Zemindars, are embarking in the culture of tea. There is plenty of room for all, for the demand is now practically unlimited. To all engaged in this industry I heartily wish success—large profits and quick and certain returns."

INDIAN ITEMS.

Lady Napier's Reception.—Lady Napier will receive visitors at Government House, at 5 o'clock this evening.

The Hon. Mr. Bourke, M.P., left Cashmere on the 25th ultimo, the Maharajah honouring him with a salute of seventeen guns.

The Looshai Expedition.—We learn from the *Bengal Times* that the Jaboona left Dacca on the 17th instant for Doobree to take on board 300 coolies for the Looshai Expedition from Chittagong, and that Captain Hedayut Ali had left in the Success with 850 coolies for Chattuck.

The s. s. Rangoon.—The Post Master informs us that the letters and papers for Australia posted in Calcutta on the 23rd October, intended for despatch per Rangoon from Galle, which steamer was wrecked off that port, have all been saved, but are more or less damaged. These mails left Galle on the 8th November for Australia per steamer Behar.

The Calcutta Choral Festival.—We understand that the Calcutta Choral Festival will be held at the Cathedral on the 25th January next. The music for this festival has already been selected by Mr. Frye, the organist of the Cathedral, and from a cursory inspection of it, we anticipate that this festival will yield to none of its predecessors in point of musical attractiveness.

Transfer of the Madras Civil Orphan Asylums to Egmore.—We learn that the children of the Civil Orphan Asylums will not be removed to their new quarters in Egmore vacated by the Military Male Orphan Asylum until the beginning of January next, by which time it is expected the alterations and improvements to the building will be completed.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Brahmo Marriage Bill.—At the meeting of the Brahmo Somaj of India, held on Saturday last, nearly two hundred gentlemen present, a committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen, to take into consideration the various objections which have been advanced against the present Marriage Bill and to suggest such amendments as may be needed:—Babus Shib Chunder Deb, Keshub Chunder Sen, Durga Mohun Dass, Canny Lall Pyne, Protap Chunder Mozoomder and Bijai Krishna Goswami, with power to add to their number. If our Brahmo friends in Calcutta and the provinces have any suggestions to make regarding the bill, they should immediately communicate them to the above committee. Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak supported the bill on behalf of the Prarthana Somaj at Bombay. He also urged on the meeting the necessity of sending Brahmo Missionaries to the Western Presidency.—*Indian Mirror.*

Difficulty about Marrying an Indian Princess.—A local correspondent of the Trichinopoly paper writes, that "the general excitement caused by Lord Napier's expected visit to this territory has died away, as it is now rumoured that his Lordship has proposed to honour His Excellency the Maharaja with a visit on his way to Madura on the condition of his consenting to give his daughter in marriage to a person recommended by the Political Agent, instead of the person elected a few days ago by the Maharajah himself in due form, and in presence of the Political Agent. The Maharaja, it would appear, declines to give his consent to the proposal; and hence this long vexed question of the marriage of the Princess which it was only a week ago supposed had been finally settled, is now likely to lead to fresh complications, and place the Maharajah in an anomalous position in his relation to Lord Napier's Government; and it is probable that his Lordship has already decided on not visiting Puducottah while this subject remains a *casus belli* between the Maharajah and the Government.

Cholera.—We regret to observe from the official reports, that cholera has broken out in the town of Mulabagalu in the Colar district. Forty-two deaths from this cause occurred during the month.—*Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 21

A murder was committed in the Pettah on Friday night, of an unusually horrible and revolting nature. The details will scarcely bear publication, but the bare facts appear to be these. The family of a rich oil merchant, by name Runganna, had gone away into the country to attend a wedding, leaving the man with one servant in the house. On the following morning, the murder was discovered, the poor old man being found to be horribly mutilated Rs. 20,000 missing, and the servant absconded. The affair has created great excitement in the Pettah, and people say with every probability of truth that the police connived with, and aided, the missing servant, who has disappeared with his family. Under the circumstances a large reward should, we think, be offered for the detection of the murderer or murderers, and it should be the duty of the Superintendent of the division to make the fullest and minutest inquiry into all the particulars.—*Ibid.*

Kidnapping at Calcutta.—A most daring case of kidnapping for immoral purposes took place in Calcutta on last Friday. Three natives, two men and a female, succeeded in enticing away a young Jewess, named Furrah, about thirteen years of age, from the guardianship of her mother, and had the girl concealed in a house on the Chitpore Road, the property of Baboo Pannolall Seal. As soon as the mother missed her daughter, she went in search of her, and having received information that her child was concealed in the house in question, she sought the assistance of her friends. Some fifty Jews turned out from their dwellings, marched in procession to the house in Chitpore Road, and without seeking the aid of the police, broke into the house, and carried the girl off *vi et armis*. The latter, however, did not feel inclined to return to her mother. She had been quite taken up with the splendid furniture of the little palace that had been furnished for her reception. She told her mother that she would remain where she was, as she liked the place. The mother thought differently. Her daughter might have been dreaming of a palace, horses, and carriages, but the time had not arrived when she could think and act for herself; she must go. She was lifted off the ground by one of the Jews, and borne off triumphantly to the Barra Bazaar Thannah. Inspector Arrathoon asked the girl's mother whether she had any charge to prefer against the persons who had enticed away her daughter. She replied in the negative. It is said that Baboo Punnolall Seal intends to take proceedings against the persons who had without his authority taken possession of his premises. One of the three was a servant in his employ. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner of Police on Saturday.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Calcutta Case of Indecent Assault.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. J. B. Roberts made the following observations on taking his seat with reference to the "Corbitt" case:—"After much reflection, I have decided that I will issue a summons directly against Inspectors Smith and Watling, to answer a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding under section 89 of Act IV. of 1866 (giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding) before me, while sitting as a magistrate. I do not like to take action in so serious a matter without reflection, and I feel that I ought not to allow a circumstance of that kind to pass uninvestigated before me, before whom the circumstance transpired." His Worship, after the lapse of a few minutes, further remarked—"I have seen in some of the papers to-day remarks on the Corbitt case. I should be most reluctant to believe some of the statements therein made, but that there should be no possibility of misunderstanding the case, I, in the Court, direct my clerk, Mr. Godfrey, to make out one copy of the proceedings in the book, and prepare them for my signature, that they may be sent to the Commissioner of Police. Amongst other things, it is stated that the police officers contributed shares to make up the amount of the fine payable by the defendant constable. I am not in the habit, and I do not think any body who hears me does perhaps think that what has been done in reference to my decision from the magisterial Bench amounts to a contempt of my court. I look upon it as a magistrate who has never, in the whole course of his life, made use of the terms "contempt of court" more than twice, and I do say that if he does make use of those terms frequently, his court is open to ridicule. But there can be no opportunity for ridicule when I quote the opinion of the learned Chief Justice Peacock, and say that it is contempt of court for those persons to have done anything of that sort. I am quite sure they did so in their ignorance, and without any design to do dishonour or throw contempt at me, but the mere fact that they did not know it does not alter the circumstance. The Chief Justice declared in a case that "under certain conditions it was a contempt of court, to subscribe the amount of a fine in this way to make up the fine to the court, and in that manner as saying we do not care what follows." It has been said, and said publicly, and I most willingly give credence to some of the statements put forward.

INTERCOURSE OF EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

In the course of his speech at Patcheappah's Hall, Madras, on Monday evening, Mr. P. Streenevassa Row made the following remarks which we think are worthy of the attention of the European community:—"Owing to the increasing intercourse which, for some time, has been springing up in various ways between England and India, the latter seems to have become a pet dependency of the former; so much so that almost every new discovery or improvement tending to increase the happiness of man, has, after trial in England, been systematically imported into India. But it is sad to see that the gulf of reservedness in heart between the European and Indian is still as great as the gulf that separates England itself from Hindustan. While, on the one hand, the British Government have been doing everything in their power to raise the official status of the natives, by throwing open to them some of the important and lucrative appointments in the service, European society, on the other hand (with some honorable exceptions of course), is prone to look upon the people of this country with anything but a favourable eye in respect to social intercourse. I do not mean to any that natives do not experience a fair treatment at the hands of the Europeans at all they do. But the intercourse between them, again, with honorable exceptions, is all upon purely business matters, and is carried on principally under three different circumstances:—First, —where there are considerations of State policy, as where Government or its representatives show courtesy to native Princes and noblemen: Secondly,—where there is a necessity, as where a European and native have to sit side by side in the performance of their joint official functions; or where a European has to appear before a native functionary in the latter's official capacity. And thirdly, where the good treatment is the result of some personal consideration, a matter of favour and condescension, as in the case of a dependent, and the like. But alas! there is the lamentable absence of that freedom, confidence, and cordiality, which ought to find place in every social gathering, or every private meeting, between the two races. Some of us are gentlemen by birth, and some have become gentlemen by education, association, or acquired position, as in the case of every other nation. I can see therefore no reason why we, in especial, should be looked down upon. I confess there are black sheep among us; but what nation is there on the face of the earth which can boast of possessing a people who are paragons of virtue without a single exception?"—*Madras Times.*

JIHAD.

(*Pioneer.*)

There is a passage in the address lately delivered by Sir William Muir at Moradabad which strikes us as of unmistakeable import; it is that in which he lays down the principles which have been always held by the British Government in its relations with its non-Christian subjects, both Musalman and Hindu. "The Musulman, without let or hindrance, performs his *Azan*, and observes his prayers and festivals, his *Mohurrum*, his fasts, and his pilgrimages, and so also the Hindu, of whatever sect, celebrates his worship with all its attendant conditions of holy places, fairs, and bathings, in whatever manner he thinks proper. In short, every one throughout the land is absolutely free to serve God according to the dictates of his own conscience." These words, we conceive, define exactly the position of our Government towards its subjects; and taking them for our text, we propose to examine, and in some respects to traverse, the position laid down by Mr. Hunter in his recent work on "Our Indian Musalmans."

We have before stated, and need not repeat here, our objections to the *ignoratio elenchi* involved in discussing a question, the import of which extends to the whole of India, upon grounds which, if true, are true only of Lower Bengal. It would be easy to show that, if Muhammadan holidays are neglected in Calcutta, they are fully recognized in these provinces; if Musulmen are deprived of place and power in Bengal, they have their full share of official emoluments in Northern India. But this is not the matter now before us. The position taken up by our author may be thus briefly stated. —India is no longer a *Dar-ul-Islam*, or country of the Faithful. Were it so, it would be the *duty* of every Musalman to maintain it in its position as such by armed rebellion or *jihad*. It is a *Dar-ul harb*, or country of the enemy—because it is no longer ruled by a Moslem ruler—because it is no longer administered under the law of Islam —and because the Moslems remaining therein are no longer in possession of the plenary status of a Muhamadan, the "*aman-ul-awwal*." But *jihad* is not, notwithstanding these conditions, lawful, because the Moslems are here protected, *moostamin*, and are permitted to exercise their religious duties without let or hindrance. Thus the duty of *jihad* would actually be affirmed by the decision that India is a *Dar-ul-Islam*; while it is shown not to apply under the conditions in which it exists as a *Dar-ul harb*. Thus, too, the Wahabis, who are assumed to hold that, because India is a *Dar-ul-harb*, therefore *jihad* is lawful and incumbent, are convinced of ignorance of the law of Islam.

It will be observed that the whole of the above conclusions depend for their validity on the interconnection between *jihad*, or war in defence of religion, and the distinction between the *Dar-ul-Islam* and the *Dar-ul-harb*, and further, on the assumption that every country *must* be to the faithful either *Dar ul-harb* or *Dar-ul-Islam*. If, therefore, we can show that this classification of inhabited countries is *not* an exhaustive dichotomy, and that the law and practice of Islam recognizes, and has always recognized a third term, under which neither is the country a country of the Faithful nor is *jihad* lawful, we shall have placed the discussion as to the conscientious loyalty of our Musalman subjects on quite other grounds than the distinction drawn by Mr. Hunter—upon grounds on which, we may hope, every Musalman will join us in concluding that he may be heartily faithful both to his religion and his Queen.

First, what is *jihad*? It is war in defence of the faith "*fisabili-l-lah.*" But it has its conditions, and, except under these, it is unlawful. It must be against those who are not only *Kafirs*, but also* "obstruct the exercise of the faith." The doctors of the law in all ages, not merely the Moulvies, Meccan or of Northern India, whom Mr. Hunter quotes, have laid down that to constitute the essential conditions for *jihad* on the part of protected Mussulmans as against a Christian power protecting them, there must be *positive* oppression or obstruction to the Moslems in the exercise of their faith; not merely want of countenance, negative withholding of support, or absence of profession of the faith; and further, this obstruction and oppression which justifies *jihad* must be, not in civil, but in religious matters; it must impair the foundation of some one of the "pillars of Islam," and not merely touch the existence of Kazees, the maintenance of the tombs of saints (a practice declared by the stricter Moslems to be heretical), or the administration of the country through Moslem officials. These are merely negative abstentions from the faith (*kufr*), not that positive oppression (*zulm*) and obstruction to the exercise of the faith (*sadd*) which alone can justify *jihad*.

Now the *Dar-ul-harb* is essentially and absolutely a country in which these conditions exist, and in which *jihad* is lawful. It cannot be according to the natural meaning of the term, and so long as words are used in their primary sense, a country where *jihad* is illegal. *Dar-ul-harb* does not mean "country of the enemy," as translated throughout his book by Mr. Hunter; but "a country of *war*"—a country in which it is the duty of Moslems to wage war with all their might against the oppressors of their faith, or, in default of ability to wage war, from which they should flee with all convenient speed, as the Prophet fled from unbelieving Mecca. There is no alternative. If a land is "the home of war," war must be waged, or the Faithful remove therefrom. It is mere abuse of language to apply the name *Dar-ul-harb* to a country with which it is lawful for true believers maintain any friendly relations whatever; it is a mere legal subtlety to declare that a country is the "home of war," and yet to allow that Moslems therein enjoy "*aman*," whether the greater or lesser. We do not deny that the title *Dar-ul-harb* has been applied, even by Moslem doctors of authority and weight, to a country in which *jihad* is not lawful; but we contend that this is a misapplication of the term: *Dar-ul-harb cannot* mean a country where war cannot lawfully be waged in defence of the faith. Its use as the designation of such a country is a mere dialectical evolution, and a departure from its original sense. The proper term would under these conditions rather be *Dar-ul aman*, or "land of security," in which a Moslem may lawfully reside as *moostamin*, or seeker of *aman*.

This is no fanciful theory unsupported by precedent or tradition, but is, and has been, the conclusion arrived at from precedents reaching back to the days of the Prophet himself. Islam is essentially a system of precedent; no least act of the Prophet or his Followers is without its import in defining the relations of the Faith[redacted] World; and among these acts of Muhamma[redacted] the bearing of which is unmistakeable.

During the early days of Islam, while it h[redacted] ed itself in the Hashimite quarter of Mecca[redacted] mad relied for protection against the unbeli[redacted] mainly upon his uncle Abu Talib (himself an [redacted] the fifth year of the Prophet's ministry, took[redacted] Hegira, or flight from the land of persecutio[redacted] try wherein no one was wronged—a land of r[redacted] This was the Christian kingdom of Abyssinia, ruled over by the *Najashee* or *Negus*, "a just king." Among the emigrants on this occasion were the Prophet's own son-in-law, Othman, the son of Affân, and his wife, the Prophet's daughter. Here the emigrants were kindly treated, and all the efforts of the Koreish to dislodge them were unavailing. Next year, the sixth of the Ministry, the persecution at Mecca redoubling, a second emigration thither took place, more numerous than the first, so that, we are told, the number of the Faithful in this Christian country reached 101, without counting their little ones. Here they dwelt in peace and quietness; many of them remained till long after the victorious promulgation of Islam, and did not rejoin Muhammad until the expedition to Khaiber, in the seventh year of the Hegira.

It is difficult to overrate the importance of this incident. We have actually the conditions of *jihad* fulfilled on the one hand, and an exact counterpart of the conditions under which the Moslems now live in India on the other. At Mecca the alternative of *jihad* or *hijrat*, fight or flight, presented itself. Those who were strong enough to fight remained, and upheld the faith in the blockaded quarter of Abu Talib. Those who were weak fled, and fled to a Christian land. There they found kindliness and hospitality, and dwelt many years in safety under the protection of the "People of the Book." The Koran says†—"Of a truth ye shall find the most violent of men in enmity against those who believe, the Jews and those who have associated others in companionship with God; and ye shall find the nearest of men in charity to those who believe, those who say—We are Nazarenes. This is because among them are priests and monks, and because they are not puffed up." Here, then, we have the Prophet's own authority, both by act and precept, for the recognition by a Moslem of the existence of a non-Moslem country, in which it is lawful for him to reside under the protection of a ruler of an alien faith: a country in which *jihad* is positively prohibited by the fact that it is itself a *maman*, a refuge from a country in which *jihad* or flight was a duty. The condition of the Moslems in India under British rule is precisely similar. They are absolutely free from interference with their faith; they manage the internal affairs of their community by their own law; they perform their pilgrimage, and celebrate their Eeds without let or hindrance.

We have thus shown that the duty of *jihad* in reference to Moslems who live under the protection of a Christian Government, is fenced about with strict conditions, which must be fulfilled before the duty can become incumbent: that none of these conditions exist in British India: that British India is, on the other hand, a country in which that protection is afforded to the Faithful with which they met at the hands of the Christian ruler of Abyssinia; and that consequently, so long as that protection exists, we must conclude that insurrection would be a crime. To call such a country *Dar-ul-harb*, in the strict and only legitimate sense of the word, is absurd. It can only be so called in that constructive and improper sense in which Musalman doctors have applied it to all non-Moslem countries.

It appears to us that Mr. Hunter has somewhat misunderstood the bearing of the decisions of the doctors of Mecca and Northern India which he quotes—the one declaring India to be *Dar-ul-Islam*, and the other declaring it to be *Dar-ul-harb*. We detect no such insidious incitement to revolt in the first as he declares to reside in it. In fact, we believe that both authorities, looking at the question propounded from slightly different points of view, meant much the same. The *Dar-ul harb* of the Indian doctors was not the real *Dar-ul harb*, but the constructive one, which we have suggested might rather be called *Dar-ul-aman* in this the free exercise of the faith is secured to the believers, and *jihad* is unlawful. But looked of from the other side, this condition might also be defined as *Dar-ul-Islam*, and as such the great body of Mussalmans in India regard, and have always regarded, it. At any rate, the conditions of *jihad* are to the Arabian doctors as to those of India the same; whether under a *Dar-ul-Islam* or a *Dar-ul-harb*, they do not vary: and by whichever name the intermediate relation in which we have shown British India to stand to the Moslem may be called, *jihad* is equally unauthorized, and condemned by the concurrent voice of Musalman tradition, from the Prophet to the doctors of to-day.

In his portraiture of the Wahabis as set forth in his work, Mr. Hunter uniformly describes them as the preachers of insurrection. Occasionally we meet with a qualifying sentence: but, throughout the book the general inference is that a Wahabi is necessarily a traitor, "a revolutionist alike in politics and in religion"—a "preacher of holy war." If this were so, the Wahabi would be broadly remarked off from all other Muhammadan sects by his denial of those conditions which, in the opinion of the orthodox, are absolutely necessary to warrant *jihad*. But it is not so. A Wahabi is not even necessarily an exclusive follower of Abdul Wahhab; he may be a Hanafi, a Maliki, or a member of any other Mussulman sect—an almost invariably denominates himself (so far as our observation in these provinces has gone) as a Sunni. A Wahabi is simply a pure worshipper—a puritan of Islam, a follower of the uncontaminated faith of the Prophet. To represent him as uniformly a secret conspirator against constituted authority—a worker in darkness, a preacher of sedition—is a libel. We could point to many men in the service of Government, than whom Government possesses no more faithful or trusted servants, who openly and fearlessly and honorably avow that they are Wahabis, and glory in the name. Nay, more: these men are not only now the trusted servants of the State, but many of them were tried in the hottest fire of the Mutiny, and remained faithful. Had they been preachers of *jihad*—had rebellion been of the essence of Wahabiism—this could never have been. And we commend their conduct to Mr. Hunter's notice, as a complete reply, *on the part of the Wahabis themselves*, to the "crucial question" suggested by him in the note to page 142 of his book.

* Sura, v. 86.
† Sura, 47, v. 1.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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REV MR. VARNIER'S JAMOON WINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Some noise has been made regarding the wines, &c., which the Rev. J. J. Varnier of Patna has succeeded in manufacturing in India, and as some of your readers may like to get an account of them from the best possible source, I have much pleasure in appending the following extract of a letter which I had the pleasure of receiving from the rev. gentleman a day or two ago. I had asked him if it was possible to get so much jamoon fruit as to make the speculation profitable, and you will see that I was right in my idea that there was *something else* behind, which the rev. gentleman would not (and could not be expected to) give out. Indeed, it was impossible for the *jamoon* to have furnished the excellent brandy made by the rev. gentleman, a brandy which is described as equal to Exshaw. I sincerely trust that some wealthy and adventurous gentleman will buy up the secret and patent, and, procuring the necessary concessions from Government, set at once to work.—Yours, &c. A. M. C.

"I wrote to you advisedly that my wines and brandies can be produced to any extent throughout India. My discoveries are not confined to the jamoon only. I am aware that the jamoon could scarcely supply India till the plantations are extended, much less to produce large quantities for export. My discoveries are such that in Patna alone I can produce no less than 20,000 (twenty thousand) dozens of brandy per annum, and as much of wines besides. As these my late discoveries are not yet patented, I have kept, and I feel I must still keep, my secrets. In the North-west the quantity of wines and brandies that can be produced is enormous, and of the utmost purity. Of course, if any capitalist or a company came forward, it would be my duty to guarantee to them the production of a large quantity, which I am prepared to do. The patent would be taken by them after my selling the rights and secrets to them. For the first year, I might get some one appointed by me, capable of executing my delicate processes, to superintend the manufactory, so as to put the proprietor or proprietors of the business in the way of producing the wines, brandies, liqueurs, vinegars, &c., &c., without failure of the purity, aroma, and flavour of the brandy and wines, &c. In a word, what is required, is only capital—also a proper apparatus. I must add that the brandies, wines, &c., have been produced by me by such rough and uncouth apparatus improvised by me (having no funds to have proper ones constructed) that if you saw it, you would wonder how I could have produced such brandy and wines. The aroma will be far superior when proper apparatus is supplied. The brandy I sent you is only six months old; but when it will get to the age of *Exshaw*, its mellowness will be unsurpassed by any other brandy.

"I have not told you of my *sparkling* wine, so like French champagne in colour, taste, and aroma, that the two cannot be distinguished one from another.

"Altogether, God has enabled me to bring my inventions to such a state of perfection, as to be able to produce *all and everything* that is so *dearly* imported into this country, in the line of drinks, from *mother Europe*."

"HELLERISM."

IN an article in the *Quarterly Review*, published in October, on "Spiritualism and its recent Converts," the following note is given bearing on the wonderful power known as "second sight":—

A most instructive lesson as to the special training to which the professional conjuror subjects himself in preparing his mystifications, and the improvement of the powers of rapid apprehension and intellectual insight under such cultivation, is afforded by the 'Autobiography of Robert Houdin,' which ought to be carefully studied by every one who applies himself to the investigation of any phenomena in the production of which human agency takes an essential share. One of his most remarkable and attractive tricks was that which he appropriately designated 'Second Sight' consisting in the ability of his son, a lad of twelve years old, whose eyes were covered with a thick bandage, to name and describe any object shown to the father at some distance from him. A plan of secret telegraphy had been arranged between them, by which the father could convey to his son the information he derived from his own inspection of the object; and the success of the son's description of it depended upon the readiness and certainty with which this imperceptible communication could be maintained, and upon the knowledge possessed by both, of the articles which were likely to be offered for description. The power of immediate apprehension was tested and trained in the following way:—In the first instance, Houdin put down a single domino, and required his son to name the total number of points without counting them, which he could readily do. *Two* dominoes were then tried; and, after a little practice, the total number of points on both was correctly named at the first glance. The next day the lesson was resumed, and they succeeded in naming the points on *four* dominoes at a single glance; on the following day those of *six*; and, at length, they found themselves able to give, without counting, the sum of the points on *twelve* dominoes. This result having been attained, they applied themselves to a far more difficult task, over which they spent a month. The father and son passed rapidly before a toy-shop, or any other displaying a variety of wares; and each cast an attentive glance upon it. A few steps further on, each drew paper and pencil from his pocket, and tried which could enumerate the greater number of the objects momentarily seen in passing. The son surpassed the father in quickness of apprehension, being often able to write down forty objects, whilst his father could scarcely reach thirty; yet, on their returning to verify his statement, he was rarely found to have made a mistake. Still more remarkable was the course of preparation to which both father and son subjected themselves, in order that the latter might be able to give a correct description of the multifarious objects presented to the former by the spectators, who would naturally choose those most likely to cause embarrassment. Among the objects with which they thus acquainted themselves, were the coins of all nations, half effaced medals, minerals, precious stones, books printed in various languages (both living and dead), coats of arms, surgical and philosophical instruments, and miscellaneous curiosities of various kinds, both ancient and modern. All these they managed to 'get up' sufficiently for the recognition required; not only learning the names and values of all current coins, but familiarising themselves in the cabinet of a friendly collector, with half-effaced antiques; acquiring a knowledge of the characters of Russian, Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, and even Chinese, so as to be able to read the titles of books in those languages; studying heraldry sufficiently to be able to give a correct technical description of a coat of arms, and so on. Having been brought up as a watchmaker, Houdin could easily open a watch, even with one hand and could read the maker's name whilst artfully diverting the attention of the spectators; and in like manner he could open boxes, purses, pocket-books, or packets tied by a string, and find out their contents without being noticed, while appearing to be engaged on something quite different. A sealed packed gave him the greatest embarrassment; but this difficulty he managed to evade by making a slit in the paper with the nails of his left hand, which he kept long and sharp for the purpose."

THE INDIAN HORSE MARKET.

A GENTLEMAN, well acquainted with the requirements of the Indian horse market, writes as follows to the *Melbourne Economist*:—

"Nearly 2,000 head of horses will be exported from Australia to the different Indian markets during the present year, which shows that India can absorb as many horses as we can well spare over our own requirements; this ought to be a sufficient stimulus to cause every effort being made to keep up the supply as to quality and number. I have taken the opportunity of observing the class of horses recently sent from Victoria, and find them vastly superior to those shipped in previous years, so that now the 'Australian horse' will rise higher, and attain its proper position in the Indian scale of classification, which lately was anything but creditable.

"I have been repeatedly asked by intending shippers whether the Government—especially the Remount Committee of Calcutta—are inclined to purchase only through certain firms. It is important that this rumour should be confirmed or rejected. From my own experience, I can say that hitherto there has not been the slightest foundation for such a statement. The Remount Committee of Calcutta have always acted in a most impartial manner. Colonel James, from his long experience as senior officer of the committee, has always given entire satisfaction to shippers, and I am convinced he has the interest of Her Majesty's service in India too much at heart to act otherwise. In fact, he has always shown the most kindly feeling and sympathy for those shippers who happened to arrive when the Government were not in the market; and it is only to be regretted that the committee do not arrange to be in the market at certain stated intervals. The private enterprise of Australian shippers saves the Indian Government a vast deal of risk, trouble, and expense; and it will be to their interest, and may in all fairness be arranged, that all horses should be submitted on arrival, and that the committee will take the horses that suit them. This would remove much doubt and uncertainty, and give a healthy tone to the trade. I believe, in Madras and Bombay, the committee are more liberal, and generally take those horses that suit them as soon as possible after arrival. These markets, irrespective of the Government requirements, are limited, whereas the private market is comparatively unlimited in Calcutta.

"I have seen several foals got by the Arab, Mahomet. Some of the dams were rather light; but where they had substance they are very promising. An experienced breeder remarked that the Arab is evidently the horse to produce carriage-horses and weight-carriers from many of the mares which we have at our disposal for breeding. If we could replace the heavy "forehand" of many of our horses with that of the Arab, a desirable end would be obtained.

"It is to be hoped that the Arab question will be impartially judged of by results. Now that Arab sires are being imported, the question is in a fair way of elucidation—a matter of no small importance to Australia, as being the only plan of utilizing our coarsely-bred mares that will not 'nick' with thoroughbred horses."

A CURIOUS historical rectification has appeared in the *Times* in a letter from the painter of "The Waterloo Banquet," Mr. W. Salter. The *Times*, in a biographical notice of the late Sir Francis Moon, had said, referring to the picture, that Sir Francis, then Mr. Moon, "not only obtained permission from the Duke of Wellington to have a sketch made of the banquet, but actually contrived to immortalize his own physiognomy peeping through a half-open door upon the brilliant scene." Upon this Mr. Salter observes:—"The picture originated in an accident which afforded me a view of one of the anniversary assemblages of the 18th of June, and it occurred to me that it would form a grand subject for a picture. Through the very kind offices of the Dowager Countess of Westmorland, then Lady Burghersh, I was introduced to the Duke, whose permission to paint the picture was obtained, and every facility was to be afforded for its completion. "The picture had been more than two years in progress before Mr. Moon heard of it; for, knowing the Duke's objection to publicity with regard to private affairs, I had mentioned the work to very few persons besides the officers whose portraits appear in the picture, of which seventy-four were nearly finished before Mr. Moon saw the picture With respect to his appearance in the picture, he was very anxious that he should be present; but this was a difficulty all but insurmountable. Mr. Moon, however, rather than be omitted, consented to appear as an attendant, and the engraver, Mr. Greatbach, subsequently altered the necktie from white to back."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills,—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

ENGINEERING OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Oct. 27.)

To give a full and detailed account of the several operations of war which have been performed by the garrison at Chatham, and notably by the Royal Engineers, before the Commander-in-Chief would be a task beyond the compass of a newspaper article. The salient points only can be noticed, and if any of our readers desire to extend their knowledge further, we can only recommend them to visit the scene of the operations, and by an inspection of the various works constructed with great labour, patience, and talent to satisfy themselves that at least in engineering knowledge the English army is not behind the armies of the Continent. A careful programme of the proceedings had been prepared, and this programme, which was as remarkable for its variety as it was for its fulness, was strictly adhered to. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a large staff, including several of the foreign officers at present in England, together with numerous military and naval officers of our own service, reached Chatham soon after ten o'clock, and at once proceeded to the works, which extend on two sides of the Engineers' barracks at Brompton.

Merely to give a list of the experiments would be a fruitless task. Some criticism is due, not only on the effects produced on the materials employed, but on the minds of the spectators, and for want of a better arrangement it may be well to notice shortly the several operations as they occurred in order of time. First came the explosion of the mines, which have for some months been the scene of mimic underground war between a supposed attacking and defending force, the realities of actual service being imitated even so far as frequently nearly to suffocate some of the belligerents. The mines of the attacking force were exploded and a lodgment effected and quickly entrenched by a party of Guardsmen, who showed by their skill and energy that they valued the privilege of receiving instruction in the more scientific work of their profession. Indeed, if the zeal of the Guards is to be judged by the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, who were present either as spectators or as actors in the operations, a considerable anxiety to study the art of war as taught by the Royal Engineers must prevail in the Household Brigade.

The effects of charges of gun cotton as compared with gunpowder were shown by the explosion of 40 lb. of the former against 100 lb. of the latter laid loosely against a formidable stockade. The smallness of the bulk of gun-cotton, and consequently the ease with which it can be handled by a very few men, gain it a great practical advantage over its rival. Its effect on the stockade was at least equal to, if it did not surpass, that of the gunpowder. The great beams of timber were more cleanly cut through, and if at first the power of the gunpowder, judged by its effect on a second stockade placed to protect a wall in rear, seemed greater, a more careful examination proved that the second stockade had been injured by the falling timber and not by the gas evolved. The torpedo explosions were, however, even more striking. Six mines extending across the Medway, and charged with only 50 lb. of gun-cotton, placed ten feet below the surface of the water, were exploded successively, the columns of water being thrown up in masses far exceeding, and in height surpassing, the most famous fountains This explosion was followed by a more practical experiment. A steamer, supposed to be a friendly vessel, was allowed to pass harmlessly over the torpedo, while a raft towed behind it, and carrying some figures which some believed to be men, was blown into fragments as it crossed the spot where its buried enemy lay concealed. The actual charges in war would be from £100 to £500, and their effect may be anticipated from the results obtained from the small charges actually employed.

Following the mining operations were the trials of the new boat pontoons of wood and canvas against the old red cylinders known as Blanshard's pontoons. Bridges of both descriptions had been constructed across the bathing-pond, which, owing to its stillness and want of stream or tide, scarcely afforded a proper test of their powers when in use on service. A steam sapper, or traction engine, passed safely along the roadway supported by the new pontoons, being very skilfully driven by its conductor, and a 64-pounder gun, weighing 98½ cwt., which crossed and recrossed at great risk, but yet in safety, broke through and was precipitated into the water when passing over the bridge of Blanshard's pontoons. This result was intended as a proof of the superior buoyancy of the new pontoons; but some of the spectators thought they detected a bias in the minds of the Engineers in favour of their latest improvement which, perhaps unwittingly, led them to give scant justice to the old contrivance; in fact, they cast the blame on the rottenness of the superstructure of the bridge rather than on the inferiority of the pontoon itself. The spar bridges and suspension bridges, especially one constructed of Jones's iron gabions buckled together, were well worthy of close inspection; while the numerous earthworks and batteries, showing every variety employed in war, afforded a practical exemplification of field engineering as invaluable to officers who are studying for their examinations as interesting to all who really care for the military profession.

Although the afternoon's operations may have been more amusing to the unprofessional spectator, the morning's experiments were of greater interest to those who entered more deeply into the subject. The attack on the lines shared the many inconsistencies and almost absurdities which are inseparable from sham fights when the combatants actually meet. There were assaults from the parallels and lodgments repelled by sorties from the garrison, there was firing from the batteries, explosions of mines, and, finally, escalading; but although the whole scene served as a sample of mimic warfare, there were incongruities which somewhat destroyed its effect Some of the regiments failed to avail themselves of cover, and showed ignorance of the principles of skirmishing, notably one detachment, which knelt down in line behind a post and rail fence in front of a strong earthwork occupied in force by the enemy. The volunteers engaged did their work well, and indeed the only arm of the service which appeared out of place was a detachment of dragoons, whose horses, it must be supposed, had been spared during the long siege, and who sacrificed themselves by charging across a small open space under the heavy fire of infantry securely entrenched. This movement was no doubt a false one, but it clearly arose from anxiety on the part of the general to utilize in some form all the force under his command.

The day terminated with a march past in the Brompton barracks, the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] London returning by an evening train. Samples of nearly all that engineering art could show of war had been compressed into one day's inspection, and if success be a criterion of skill, talent, and labour, the officers and men of the Royal Engineers may be rightly congratulated on the results attained. The march past resembled all other parades. The troops looked well, the volunteer engineers presenting a soldier-like appearance, although the officers of the latter, among their more serious studies, might pay a little more attention to saluting. Altogether, the day's proceeding were very successful, and the country has every reason to congratulate itself on the efficiency of the scientific corps, and on the interest which has been awakened among the rest of the army in the branches of their profession which they have hitherto left too entirely to their brethren of the Royal Engineers.

THE FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

ON Saturday a meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh was held for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in regard to the admission of the female medical students to the examinations. A memorial was laid on the table from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and others, the Executive Committee for Securing a Complete Medical Education to Women in Edinburgh, along with the opinion on the subject by the Lord Advocate and Sheriff Fraser. The opinion was to the effect that, according to the regulations, women should be "allowed not merely to qualify themselves for the ordinary professional examinations with a view to obtain a medical degree in the University, but also, when so qualified, to be admitted to these examinations." A letter was also read from the lady students, in which they say, "The medical faculty must all along have been perfectly aware that in the ordinary course of study our first professional examination would become due at the end of two years after our first matriculation, and yet no official notice has ever been given to us that objections would be made to our admission to this examination; and that, had any such objection been officially intimated to us, we should many months ago have made application to the Senatus to direct our admission to such examination. That, in the absence of all notice to the contrary, we have for some months past devoted ourselves to diligent preparation for this special examination, and that we shall be placed at the greatest disadvantage if we are not now allowed admission to it. That we have already paid our fees for the examination, and that the ordinary tickets of admission have been granted to us as a matter of course. We therefore beg thus to lay before the Senatus our claim to admission to the ensuing examination, in respect of the considerations we have enumerated, and request that, as a matter of good faith towards us, matriculated students of the University, they will accordingly direct the Medical Faculty to admit us in the ordinary manner." After a long discussion the Senatus adopted a resolution to the effect that no further difficulties were to be placed in the way of the ladies as regarded either matriculation or preliminary examination.—*Times*, Oct. 24.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

WHEN the officers who were sent by the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, the North German Empire, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and the United States, to assist at the Autumn Manœuvres were leaving Aldershott, they resolved to present the British officers who were ordered to attend upon them and look after their comforts with some mark of the sense they entertained of the manner in which that duty had been performed by Captain Keith Fraser and his comrades. A sum of money subscribed for the purpose was placed in the hands of Baron de Grancey, Attaché to the French Embassy here, and no better choice could have been made for a delicate and somewhat difficult task. Fortunately the eyes of our rich connoisseurs had not fallen on a very fine centre-piece, or *milieu du table*, designed by a French artist for the Emperor's dinner table at Compiègne, and exhibited at the recent show at Kensington: the Baron de Grancey was enabled to purchase it as the expression of the regards and thanks of our foreign guests, and to secure *souveniers* of a very interesting character for the acceptance of Captain Fraser and of Lieutenant Bridges, R.A., Captain Cooke, A.D.C., and Lieutenant Place, R.A., who were associated with him. The centrepiece, which is in bronze, is by M. Mene, and represents a *piquer*, mounted, with leashes of hounds ready to be slipped, designed with great vigour and admirable truthfulness and finish. The *piquer* is in the costume of days, not very remote, when the Imperial horns summoned joyous groups to the happy hunting grounds of Compiègne or Fontainebleau—cocked-hat, ruffles, embroidered frock, a *cors* round his body, a hunting sword slung from his baldrick, hunting boots with whip, and *couteau-de-chasse*. He is mounted on a finely caparisoned horse of noble proportions and action, which is pawing, with curved neck, animated by the straining bounds around him, each of which is a study, the whole being beautifully grouped and done to the life. The huntsman, with keen, handsome, close-shaven face, is peering into the distance, and in another moment you may expect the dogs to break from the leash and horse and man fly over the cover through which they are treading. The piece is most creditable to the artist, and we advise the purveyors of hunting cups, race plates, and shields and vases to look after M. Mene. The present to Lieutenant Bridges is a mare and a foal in bronze by the same artist, and is distinguished by the same merits of conception and execution. Captain Cooke has a cup from Barbadienne's famous workshop, and Mr. Place a very pretty ornament and centre-piece for a smoking-room table. It is a pleasant termination to a *réunion* which could not but tend to create mutual respect even among those who had been out a short time previously arrayed in battle against each other, and which must create kindy recollections and sympathies on the part of those who may be by the fortune of war engaged on opposite sides in time to come.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON "INTERVIEWED" AT BATH.

WE have received from the *Bath Argus* an account of an interview which a reporter of that journal had with the ex-Emperor of the French on Thursday, during his visit to that city. After some mutual compliments had passed, the reporter said:—There are one or two public questions about which much interest is felt, and upon which your Majesty's opinion would be gratefully received, as well by the citizens of Bath as the country at large. I trust your Majesty will not consider me impertinent in asking them. The Emperor—Oh, no; proceed. The Reporter—Your Majesty, when formerly residing in England, enrolled yourself as a special constable during the disturbances which were threatened by the Chartists. There is a strong Republican agitation arising in this country. If your Majesty were residing in England, and there was danger from this agitation to the British Constitution, would you still enrol yourself on the side of law and order? The Emperor—I should do that which I did before. (This reply was given by the Emperor with much emphasis.) The Reporter—Will your Majesty inform me if there be any truth in the extracts from M. Lessine's Mémoire, having reference to the annexation of Belgium, and particularly in the statement that the King of the Belgians was himself open to treaty? The Emperor—I have received those pamphlets, but I cannot answer for what is said. The Reporter—Has your Majesty any knowledge of the statements referring to the King of the Belgians being open to treaty? The Emperor—What treaty? The Reporter—It is stated that the King of the Belgians was open to make arrangements for the transfer of Belgium to France. The Emperor (very decidedly)—Not at all. The Reporter—Will your Majesty kindly inform me if the letter purporting to have been written by you to Sir John Fox Burgoyne is authentic. The Emperor—Yes; quite so. The Reporter—I am sure your Majesty will pardon me asking if you consider the existing Government in France solid? The Emperor—That I cannot tell; I do not think so. Nothing is settled. The Reporter—The Empress is now in Spain, and I trust she will return in invigorated health. Would your Majesty be pleased to say if the visit of the Empress to Spain has any political significance? The Emperor—No, no, not at all; she has gone to see her mother and visit her estate there; and I hope she will return in good health. The Reporter—I will only ask one more question. What effect does your Majesty consider election of Prince Napoleon for Corsica will have upon future events in France? The Emperor—That I do not know. The Reporter—I beg again to thank your Majesty for the pleasure of this interview, and to express the hope that on some future occasion you will favour us with a longer visit to the city of Bath. The Emperor—I cannot say when I may come again. *Au revoir*.

THE MURDER AT STOCKWELL.

(*Times*, Oct. 26.)

AT the Lambeth Police-court the Rev. John Selby Watson, St. Martin's-road, Stockwell, was finally examined before Mr. Ellison charged with the murder of his wife, Annie Watson, on Sunday, the 8th inst., and with attempting, on the 11th of the month, to commit suicide by taking a quantity of prussic acid.

The prisoner, since the case was reported in *The Times* on Friday last, has been confined in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, and under medical attendance. His appearance was somewhat altered, and he seemed to have suffered mentally.

The Hon. Mr. Thesiger again appeared for the prisoner, and no counsel appeared for the prosecution.

On the last examination, after the removal of the prisoner, Inspector Davis, of the W. Division, called the attention of the learned magistrate to the circumstance that the prisoner had ordered after the murder a packing case, and Mr. Ellison thought that evidence should be adduced on the subject.

The avenues to the court and the court itself were thronged. The prisoner was brought in a cab by Oakes, the gaoler, from Horsemonger-lane Gaol. He was allowed to be seated.

Inspector Davis asked whether the Court would take evidence as to the contents of the bottle found in the prisoner's bedroom, and also as to the stains on his clothes.

Mr. Ellison said the medical evidence had better first be given.

Dr. John Muter, Director of the South London School of Chymistry and Pharmacy, Kennington-road, was then called. He said—On the 20th of October I received from Dr. Rugg, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in presence of Inspector Davis, two bottles and a glass. I submitted the contents to analysis. I found No. 1 was a two-drachm bottle, with a piece of paper attached to it written "Poison." The paper was fastened to the bottle by a piece of string. It was partly filled with a colourless fluid, which proved to be a solution of hydrocyanic acid, which contained a certain percentage of real acid. No. 2 was a green glass bottle marked "Hydrocyanic Acid, Scheele's strength." This gave a percentage of 1·9, and was not up to Scheele's strength, which should have been 5 per cent. No. 3, a medicine-glass, had contained hydrocyanic acid, but no trace could be discovered. I consider the two acids were the same, one being somewhat stronger from being corked up in the bottle.

Mr. Ellison—Did you receive any clothes?

Witness—Yes, from Inspector Davis.

Mr. Ellison—What were they?

Witness—There were six parcels, comprising a black coat, waistcoat, and trousers, shirt, pair of drawers, pair of Wellington boots, a large black-barrelled flint horse pistol, and an envelope containing a piece of morocco leather.

Mr. Ellison—What did you notice in reference to these things?

Witness—There was an immense number of stains of blood upon them, and on the pitol also were portions of human skin.

Mr. Ellison—Is there any further evidence?

Inspector Davis—Yes, with regard to the box.

Charles Turner was then called, and said—I am a trunk and brush manufacturer, in the Clapham-road. On Monday, the 9th inst., at half-past 12 o'clock, prisoner entered the shop and asked to look at some trunks. I showed him several, but he did not seem to think them strong enough. What he wanted, he said, was more of a packing case. I suggested we should make him one. He said he wanted one 2ft. 9in. long, and 2ft. 3in. wide, and 1ft. 9in. deep. He did not really then decide as to whether he would have one made then or not, thinking he might get one. I told him if he let me know by 2 o'clock it should be ready by the next day about the same time. He came again on the Monday about 2 o'clock, and said he had decided to have one made. I said it would be a very large case, and asked him for what purpose it was intended. The prisoner replied that he wanted to pack some papers in it. I suggested whether the things could not be put into a less space, if I were to arrange and see what was to go into it. Prisoner said no, he must have one that size. The case was made, and on the following day prisoner called about 2 o'clock and said, "Don't send that case round to my house, but I will pay you for it." He did so, gave me £10 note, and I gave him the change. I said I supposed I was not to send it round until I heard from him. Prisoner said something which I could not understand as he was leaving the shop.

Mr. Ellison—Did you give him a receipt?

Witness—No, Sir, I gave him the change, and he appeared very indifferent whether he took it or not.

By Mr. Thesiger—I observed a difference in his manner on the Tuesday; he seemed very much depressed. The box came to £1 5s. He did seem quite indifferent about the change, in fact, as if he was unconscious. I noticed his manner as strange, knowing him as a customer.

Sergeant Geddings, 3 W R, said—In consequence of what the servant told me I went to the prisoner's bed room and found three pistols. Two were dusty and rusty, and the third appeared to have been recently handled.

By Mr. Thesiger—There was a quantity of rubbish in the place where I found them, and two other pistols were afterwards found.

Dr. Muter was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Ellison said that on a sponge given to him he found about a dozen hairs, some light-coloured and some quite gray. Some of them were 9½in. long There were also some particles of wool, which looked as if they had been rubbed off some fabric.

Mr. Thesiger asked that Dr. Rugg might be recalled, which was done, and that gentleman said—I have made myself acquainted in my practice with the subject of insanity.

Mr. Thesiger—Would not the anxiety and disappointment Mr. Watson has gone through the past year, coming upon the mind enfeebled by incessant mental toil, cause insanity?

Dr. Rugg—Certainly it would.

Mr. Thesiger—In homicidal mania is it common for the object of it to be one with whom the person afflicted with mania has hitherto been on affectionate terms?

Dr. Rugg—Yes.

Mr. Thesiger—Is not such mania often found accompanied by general soundness of mind?

Dr. Rugg—Yes, Sir, and it generally shows itself suddenly.

Mr. Thesiger—You spoke of an oyster shell shown you by the prisoner; what would that show?

Dr. Rugg—It showed he was perfectly oblivious of the awful position in which he was placed, and I cannot conceive a sane person would make such a frivolous remark at such a time and under such circumstances.

Mr. Thesiger—Did he seem conscious of the act he had committed?

Dr. Rugg—He did not seem to quite understand how he was placed. He brushed his hair and wanted to shave himself.

Mr. Thesiger—You have heard all the evidence in the case, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, what opinion have you as to the state of the prisoner's mind when the act was committed?

Dr. Rugg said he was of opinion that the prisoner was not in his right mind.

This was the whole of the evidence, and Mr. Bird, the clerk, proceeded to read over the evidence. During the reading the prisoner was perfectly quiet and scarcely moved.

Mr. Ellison, addressing the prisoner, said—Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything?

The prisoner rose and said, "Nothing Sir," and resumed his seat.

Mr. Ellison continued the usual caution—You are not obliged to say anything, but whatever you do say will be taken down and may be used against you on the trial. Having heard this do you wish to say anything?

The prisoner, who could scarcely be heard, said "Nothing."

Mr. Ellison—Do you call any witnesses?

Prisoner—No, Sir.

Mr. Ellison—You are committed to take your trial.

The witnesses were bound over and the prisoner was formally committed for trial.

On an intimation by Oakes, the gaoler, the prisoner rose and followed him out of the dock, stooping as much as he could to avoid the gaze of the crowded court. After partaking of some refreshment he was taken by Oakes in a cab to Horsemonger-lane Gaol, and was accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Fraser.

The prisoner cannot be tried at the Central Criminal Court until the November Sessions, and the plea to be offered will be one of insanity.

PERSECUTIONS OF RESIDENTS IN FRANCE.

(*Globe*, October 27.)

KARL MARX has sent to an American paper a narrative, by his daughter, of the persecutions she and her sisters have undergone at the hands of the French Government. It is one of the misfortunes of an obnoxious heritage that unpleasantly close attentions are sometimes provoked. But the episode related by the daughter of the International leader is only too characteristic of the life of the foreigner in France under the present *régime*. The writer and her sister were staying with M. Lafarque at Bagnéres de Luchon (Pyrenees), when M. Lafarque, threatened with arrest, crossed the frontier to the Spanish town of Bosost. Returning thence to Luchon the ladies were accosted by the Procureur Baron Desagarre, saying, "In the name of the Republic, follow me." Despite their English passport, they were searched by a "most unwomanly woman." "She unpicks the seams of our dresses, makes us take off even our stockings: I fancy I can still feel her spider-like fingers running through my hair." Nothing compromising was found; yet, guarded by police agents and officers, they were driven to Luchon, followed into every room of their house by gendarmes; and at length interrogated by the Prefect, M. de Keratry, persuaded, and threatened till half-past two in the morning. Prisoners for the night, they were again examined by the Procureur General, but they refused to take the oath. They asked permission to write a few sentences, "such as 'We are well,'" &c., to their mother; but the Procureur refused their request, on the pretext that they might have a language of their own—"that the words 'We are well' might contain some hidden meaning." These magistrates having found a quantity of commercial letters belonging to M. Lafarque, in which reference was made to the exportation of sheep and oxen, exclaimed:—"Oxen, sheep—intrigues, intrigues: sheep—Communists; oxen—Internationals." Next day they were visited by the Prefect, M. de Keratry, who acknowledged that there was no foundation for the charge against M. Lafarque, of being an emissary of the International, and that he was at liberty to return to France, and affirmed that the order for their own liberation would arrive that day. But they were driven in the dead of the night to "*une maison particuliere*," which proved to be the gendarmerie barracks. Taunted next day, M. Keratry exclaimed:—"Thanks to my intercession, you have been allowed to spend the night at the gendarmerie. The Government (M. Thiers') would have sent you to the prison of St. Godins, near Toulouse." The ladies were afterwards set free; but their English passport being retained, there was no getting out of France. The Procureur Desagarre, with gendarmes, made a raid upon Bosost, and, led by Spanish officers, broke open the bedroom door of Madame Lafarque at three in the morning, only to find that she had escaped. M. Lafarque was, however, arrested at Huesca, but was released, and as the English passport was returned to them, the daughters of Karl Marx returned to England. It is possible there may have been good reasons for hunting down M. Lafarque, who is in suspiciously close relationship with the International. But others, against whom there is not a shadow of suspicion, have, it is to be feared, been exposed to similar indignities. M. Thiers' police are supreme, and foreigners who desire not to be harassed by them, should keep out of France.

AN ESCAPED COMMUNIST.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following story of an escaped Communist now in London:—"It is more than probable that the rumours constantly arising of the flight of prisoners from Versailles and Satory have very slight foundation on fact. But as to the escape of untaken Communalist chiefs from their hiding-places in Paris and its surroundings there exists increasing proof. We are told that the Commune in London receives every week fresh strength from the arrival of rebels whom the Versaillais have executed two or three times over. Cournet, the former Prefect of Police, Johannard, one of the delegates for foreign affairs, and the revolutionary apostle, Jules Vallès, have been constantly seen in London during the last fortnight. Eye-witnesses have given graphic accounts of the execution of the latter, which friendly office they have also performed for the Commandant Romanetti—the last *ressuscité* of whom we have heard. It will be remembered that Romanetti was in 1848 among the first to break into the Tuileries, to negotiate the capitulation of Vincennes, to seize the arms at the *mairie* of Batignolles, and that it was he who took his seat on the throne of Louis Philippe when it was triumphantly paraded along the Boulevards by the mob. On returning to France after the fall of the Empire, he was named commander of the Genié Auxiliaire during the Prussian siege. He seized the Ministry of War with a handful of men on the 18th of March, and assumed the functions of Minister during 24 hours, after which, by order of the Central Committee, he was superseded by Eudes, from whom he extorted, however, the permanent post of Directeur du Personnel. Being a Corsican, he was naturally suspected of plotting in favour of the Empire, and in the middle of April was arrested by order of the Commune, and, without any examination whatever, was confined as a hostage *au secret* in the prison of Mazas. The story of his escape is of some interest:—'After a month's enjoyment of a diet of cold water and sorrel soup, Romanetti was ordered from his cell to join 22 other prisoners bound for La Roquette, where he was given to understand a firing party was permanently stationed to receive all comers. Among his fellow-prisoners was the Père Lamazou, curate of the Madeleine, who exhorted him to die as a good Christian. Romanetti announced, however, that he did not mean to die at all in any character, and his intention was apparently shared by the priest, since both escaped. The gang of condemned hostages was led up to the registering office, the gaolers turning out to form a double line through which they were to pass. French officialism, of course, gave rise to a certain amount of discussion and confusion, favoured by which Romanetti suddenly turned round and ran back towards the entanglement of passages in the rear of Mazas prison. Here he lost himself, and came suddenly face to face with a brigadier of the gaolers. His high rank and popularity with the army had entitled him to certain immunities from the ordinary prison rules. He had retained his uniform, and had not been searched. He was, therefore, able to draw a small revolver from his pocket and present it at the official, with the demand to be let out by a back door. In spite of the gaoler's allegation that he was a father of a family, and consequently not a proper target for pistol balls, Romanetti persisted in his request. He succeeded, and was conducted to a hidden door, the key of which was given to him, and he was in comparative liberty. Outside the prison, however, Romanetti came across a band of National Guards, who, recognizing him, and ignoring the fact of his arrest, insisted on his assuming the command of a gigantic barricade erected at the corner of the Rue des Charbonniers and the Boulevard Mazas. The fortification was defended by about 200 men and four mitrailleurs, and kept for two days the 35th and 75th of the Line, with the 1st Marine Fusiliers, at bay. But Romanetti had had enough of the Commune, and was intent on his own safety alone. As a stratagem, he pointed out to his brother officers the necessity of reconnoitring the force of the enemy, and volunteered to undertake the perilous mission. He was allowed to depart, and immediately sought refuge in a house close by. Summoning the landlady he offered any sum for a room. But all services were rigorously refused save that of observing from a window whether he was still followed by two Federals who had tracked him from the barricade. These had rapidly run round the corner of the street. Romanetti profited by this momentary exemption from surveillance to cross the road and enter an hotel. On the staircase he found a waiter, who for a few pieces of gold stripped himself then and there and handed to the commandant the universal uniform of his craft. The disguise was hardly completed when Romanetti observed a party of Federals issue from the opposite house, dragging with them an unfortunate commander and his wife. The commander declared that he had been in bed and incapacitated during the last ten days. The insurgents insisted that two of their members had seen him enter the house a few minutes previously. He was forthwith shot on the pavement as a coward, and his wife, attempting to defend him, fell by his side. Having been executed by deputy, Romanetti was at rest for the next few hours. By this time the hostages had arrived at La Roquette, and Romanetti being missed, it was imagined that he, together with the Pere Lamazon, had escaped during the transit. A party was despatched to his dwelling in the Rue des Ecoles, where an unfortunate house-decorator was mistaken for the missing prisoner, and straightway shot on the doorstep. Meanwhile, the Versaillais were gaining ground; indeed they would have already taken the barricade, but for a woman in Romanetti's hotel, who had discovered them opening a trench in a garden which commanded the flank of the Federal position. At the risk of her life she gave warning of the danger, and a mitrailleur soon dispelled it. Thus the defence was protracted for 24 hours. When at last the barricade fell, the soldiers in their exasperation began by killing the woman who had frustrated their designs, and afterwards any one else on whom they could lay their hands. But Romanetti as *garçon* was above suspicion. He served *litres* and cigars to the officers, tended the wounded, and tranquilly consumed his breakfast while 35 men and women were executed under his eyes. When the whole Quarter was completely reduced, Romanetti proceeded to Mazas, where he obtained from the *greffier* a certificate attesting his detention as a hostage. Hats were doffed to him as a victim, and he passed in safety through Paris to that most secure of all refuges, a lodging in a house inhabited by a commissioner of police. There he remained several weeks, and then, aided by some friends, made his way by slow degrees to a house on the Belgian frontier. He took to hare hunting, and the ardour of the chase curiously enough drew him over the boundary line on to the territory of King Leopold. Thence he passed over to England, where he is doubtless smiling with the imperturbable serenity of an experienced insurgent at the blindness of the French police, and lamenting the ill-luck of the unhappy men who had the misfortune to represent him before the levelled rifles of Federals and Regulars.'"

THE SULTAN OF KOULDSCHA.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* gives an account of the interview between the Russian General Kolpakoffsky and the Sultan of Kouldscha, shortly after the battle in which the latter was taken prisoner and his capital occupied by the Russian troops. The Sultan, says the *Gazette*, is tall and strongly built, with thick overhanging lips, a small beard, and a sinister look. His features are more of the Kolmuch than of the Kirghiz type. After inquiring about the Sultan's health and that of his family, the General expressed great regret "that mutual misunderstandings should have imposed upon Russia the necessity of taking possession of the Khanate," and asked the reason of the hostile attitude towards Russia which the Sultan had assumed before the war. To this the Sultan replied by a long speech, in which he endeavoured to show that he had done his utmost to comply with the General's demands, and that the obstinacy of his Ministers was the real reason of the conflict which had ended in the ruin of his country. He felt, he added, that his conscience was free from blame before God and the prophet; "all that happened occurred by God's will." This speech was delivered with much emphasis, and the Sultan attempted to give additional stress to his words by vehement gesticulation. It is said that in Kouldscha he was celebrated for his eloquence, and that this circumstance contributed not a little to his election to the throne. The General then asked him if he was satisfied with his present quarters, to which the Sultan replied; "Last night was the first time, since I was selected Sultan three years ago, that I have slept in peace." At the close of the audience the General presented him with a silver snuff-box, which seemed greatly to please him.

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—In the Royal Nursery series the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing, and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY AT SCARBOROUGH.

ON Monday (Oct. 18) the Scarborough magistrates were occupied some time in investigating a most singular charge of robbery brought by Mary Jane Harrison against her fellow-servant, Sarah Jane Thompson. The prosecutrix stated that she had lived as fellow-servant with the prisoner at Miss Thompson's, South Cliff. The prisoner entered on her situation on the 22d of August, and left on the previous Tuesday. Witness had an aunt living in Brook-street, who had been ill for a considerable time. She had conversed with the prisoner about her aunt. On one occasion the prisoner asked her if she knew a Mr. Fell; to which she replied that she was acquainted with a Mr. Fell, a traveller, with whom she admitted, after much hesitation, she had walked out last summer. A day or two before the 22d of September, the prisoner had been out, and on her return she said she had seen "Lord Fell," who was a king of the witches, and could cure any one. If witness would give up some of her things he would cure her aunt. Prisoner asked her if she would give all she had to have her aunt cured, and on her replying in the affirmative prisoner said, "He'll try to do it." A few days after this prisoner told her her ear-drops were gone, and on witness going upstairs she found two brooches, three pairs of ear-drops, and a locket were missing. Prisoner told her "Lord Fell" had got them—he had bewitched them from witness's box to prisoner's sister's box at Dr. Rooke's. She enjoined witness not to say anything, as it was as much as her life was worth. On the morning of Monday, September 25th, her dresses were safe in her bed-room. About one o'clock, however, the prisoner, after being upstairs, came down to witness and said her black silk dress and another dress were gone. Witness went upstairs, and soon after discovered that six of her dresses had disappeared. She told the prisoner of this, when the latter said they had been bewitched away by Lord Fell. She said Lord Fell usually gave the things which he got to his servants, but she being a poor girl had to have those he took from witness (laughter). In answer to the magistrates, witness said she was not quite sure whether the "Lord Fell" referred to by the prisoner was the same person as the Mr. Fell whom she knew—the description given was similar. Prisoner said witness was not to say anything about them, as it was as much as her life was worth. About half-past three o'clock the same day the prisoner called her up-stairs into her (the prisoner's) bed-room, and told her to look into the drawer. Witness did so, and therein she saw her dresses, two jackets, some skirts, and other articles belonging to herself. Prisoner said she had not put them there but Lord Fell had done so; she added, "I wish she had not given them to me, as I will not feel comfortable, knowing they are yours." Prisoner cautioned witness not to take them back or wear them, as it would offend Lord Fell, and he would not cure her aunt. That night the prisoner went out, and on her return she said she had seen him—the things were all hers, and witness was not to have anything back. Witness was only left with one old black dress to wear, and she pointed out to the prisoner that her aunt would notice that she had no clothes, whereupon prisoner replied that if she could let her have anything back she would do so, but she could not, or she would have done so willingly. Prisoner asked her to allow her to put the clothes back into witness's wardrobe, as they were being crushed in her drawer, to which witness consented, and the things were put back into her wardrobe. On the 29th September, after witness and prisoner had been in the kitchen together, the latter left her and went into the servants' hall. Witness then heard prisoner talking loudly, and heard her say, "Do let her have the plaited dress back, do." Witness thereupon went into the hall, but could not see anyone with the prisoner, who said that Lord Fell had been there. Witness then asked her which way he had gone out, to which she replied that he had taken his exit by the chimney (laughter). Witness was struck with astonishment, and said it could not be possible, whereupon prisoner said she would take her oath on it; she added, "I have got one dress back for you—I'm so glad." She then told witness it was the plaited dress which she was to have back, and she was to put it on. Witness had seen the dresses in her wardrobe on Sunday, the 8th inst. On the Monday the prisoner said she was ill, and packed up her box to go home, and on that day witness looked into the wardrobe and found the dresses were gone. She missed all her dresses but the one which had been given back to her by permission of "Lord Fell," also two chemises, two pair of drawers, two jackets, some skirts, an umbrella, &c. On the Monday night prisoner's mother came to Miss Taylor's, and witness told her that her clothes were in the prisoner's box. Prisoner, who was present, told her mother the things had been bewitched. Her mother could not understand it, and began to cry. Her mother left the house soon after, but prisoner stayed until the Tuesday morning. About a quarter-past nine o'clock prisoner's sister came to the house, and said the latter had to go home with her, as her father was cross. They were going to take the box away when witness said it was too heavy for them to carry. Prisoner assisted witness to carry it down stairs, but it was not taken away. When prisoner and her sister left house the former was wearing a pair of boots and a skirt belonging to witness, while in her hand she carried her umbrella and a hat-box containing her hat and a feather. Witness told the sister it was very hard for her to have to lose all her things, but the sister did not understand it. Witness was afraid, from what prisoner had said, and durst not say anything. Prisoner told her she might tell her uncle, but she was not to tell her aunt until Christmas. On the Monday night before prisoner left witness's uncle called at the house, and she told him about her clothes, but he did not say anything to the prisoner. Witness afterwards told the prisoner that her uncle had said that he would go to Mr. Pattison, the superintendent of police, about it, when prisoner became much alarmed, and exclaimed, "What shall I do—I shall destroy myself." Witness pacified her by saying she did not think her uncle would tell Mr. Pattison. She denied ever giving the prisoner any of the things—they were taken away. The box was left, but on the Wednesday morning a policeman came and it was opened, and in it were found three jackets, four dresses, two petticoats, two waists, a pair of drawers, and a chemise, belonging to witness. Several of these articles were maked with her initials, but the name "S. Thompson" had now been written upon them. Witness was aware the prisoner had marked the things in her own name, but she never said any thing about it. She knew they were marked on the Monday, but durst not say anything. She now formally identified the articles produced as her property, as also some produced by Police-constable Thomson. In reply to the prisoner she denied giving her the things. She never helped to pack the box, but she admitted helping to cord it. She did tell the prisoner's father that she had given her a pair of boots, but she did so because the prisoner told her (laughter). She admitted that, after the box was packed, she put one of the dresses straight which was crumpled. Some supplementary evidence having been given, the case was adjourned.—*Standard*, Oct. 18.

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Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
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Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

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A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
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Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,
Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.
The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

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Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
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Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP	£250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED	£850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS	£126,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

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MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
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[illegible]	[illegible] de Bombal, Esq.
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Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
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Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

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30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

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D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
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REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

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E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

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G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.

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2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is GUARANTEED to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

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Allahabad	Agra Savings Bank. Allahabad Bank. Uncovenanted Service Bank.
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Aska	F. J. V. Minchin, Esq.
Aurungabad	G. E. King, Esq.
Bareilly	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Baroda	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
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Beypore	Messrs. Andrew, Irvine & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co.
Broach	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Buxar	Philip W. Carter, Esq.
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Calicut	Messrs. D. Manockjee & Co. Messrs. Andrew, Irvine & Co.
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Coconada	Messrs. Bowden Brothers & Co.
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Goa	H. B. Major, Esq.
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Mangalore	Messrs. H. Maun & Co.
Masulipatam	Messrs. Maiden & Co.
Meen Meer	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Mhow	Jeewunjee Edueljee's Sons.
Mirzapore	Messrs. Howard Brothers.
Monghyr	Messrs Thomas & Co.
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Moulmein	W. H. Porter, Esq.
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)	Messrs. W. H. Jones & Co
Murree	Messrs. Jno. Thorp & Co. Punjab Bank.
Murree Hill	Messrs. Jehangheer & Co
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank. Mussoorie Savings Bank.
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Nagpore	Messrs. Howard Brothers
Narrakal	Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
Nassick	Byramjee Jehangeerjee, Esq.
Negapatam	Messrs. Oliver & Co.
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Oomrawuttee	C. W. Collins, Esq.
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Phillour	Jamsetjee's Sons.
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Shanghai	Messrs. Chapman, King, & Co.
Sholapore	L. H. Butcher, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Sukkur	Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Surat	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Tuticorin	F. Adderley, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation
Vingorla	H. B. Major, Esq.

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company, and they [illegible] to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

OFFICE, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

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Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto	£1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

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The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

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Do. 1869	£485,180 5s. 8d.

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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

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ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.
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FOR SALE, a double-barrelled RIFLE and FOWLING PIECE, in a Mahogany and Leather Case, with everything complete, made by WM. GREENER, of Birmingham, Inventor of Laminated Steel Barrels. It received the Gold Medal at the London Exhibition in 1851, and originally cost Rs. 2,000. It is now offered for Rs. 800.—Apply to
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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
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